JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,748—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st Oct.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langhourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. B. Landon	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	13th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Lova	3,878	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	1,080.	625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

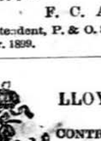
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 30, 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,233	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
YARRA	1,955	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS issued.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 28th October.

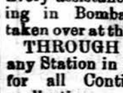
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavinno	4,000,	9th Nov. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE POINT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)
Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S. S. "RISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 4th November, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12 Oct., 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
...and book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.
One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business &c., printed with neatness and despatch and at lowest rates. Special terms for large [illegible]. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.. WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, and CHEMICAL WORKS of this Company are all supervised by EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS who have been properly

QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION,

and all Preparations, Manufactures, or Materials sent out, being previously examined by persons possessing SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, can be thoroughly relied on.

TREACHER & CO., are prepared to furnish Estimates and undertake Contract for Drugs, Disinfectants, and Surgical Instruments of all kinds to RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS, in any quantities from Stock.

DISINFECTANTS OF ALL KINDS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription, 150 HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
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PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

CLIMATIC NECESSITIES.

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EASTON'S SYRUP.—A powerful nerve tonic useful in all cases of nervous and general debility.—It stimulates the brain and strengthens the nerves, and is an invaluable aid to Europeans in the Hot Weather.—Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—This is not so powerful as the preceding, but is more easily digested and readily assimilated. It is beneficial to invalids who are convalescent, and to those who being in any way weakly cannot stand the stronger preparation.—Per bottle. Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.

COCA WINE.—Is a tonic stimulant, most useful to ward off fatigue, sea sickness, etc. It supports the muscles and nerves and fits them for any work they may have to perform.—Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES, AT BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL AND POONA.

SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.

(FICUS CARICA.)

FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

A SIMPLE, PLEASANT, and EFFECTIVE LAXATIVE, for CHILDREN, ADULTS, and INVALIDS.
Price, 12 ANNAS.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 12 0	PEKOE .... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG .... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG .... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turupin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilleta" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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AGENTS WANTED (Locomotive foremen and others) on all the Indian RAILWAYS, LARGE WORKSHOPS, &c., to establish WATCH and JEWELLERY Agencies for J. W. BENSON, LTD., the QUEEN'S WATCH-MAKERS. Good remuneration to good men. Apply, with particulars of position, etc., to

J. W. BENSON, LTD.,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WHITE HALF-TOLA PAPERS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

THACKER'S "CREAM LAID."—A Smooth, Highly Glazed Paper.

		Rs.	a.
Note size	Per 5 quire Box	1	0
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	0

THACKER'S "CREAM WOVE."—A Pure White, Smooth, Medium Glazed Paper.

		Rs.	a.
Note size	Per 5 quire Pkt	0	14
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0	14
Large Note size	Per 5 quire Pkt	1	8
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	1	4

MEDIUM PRICED, HIGH-CLASS NOTE PAPERS.

Sheet and Envelope require. One Anna Stamp.

Medium Rough (Mill Finish), Unglazed Papers.

"ACADEMIC" VELLUM-WOVE, DOUBLE THICK.

		Rs.	a.
Note size	Per 5 quire box	2	0
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	12
Albert (Invitation) Note	Per 5 quire box	1	8
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	8
Queen's (small)	Per 5 quire box	1	4
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	4

THACKER'S "CREAM-LAID" DOUBLE THICK, M. F.

		Rs.	a.
Note size	Per 5 quire box	1	12
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	12
Albert (Invitation) Note	Per 5 quire box	1	8
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	8

Pure White Smooth (Glazed) Papers.

"PEARL" THICK CREAM-LAID NOTE.

		Rs.	a.
Large Note size	Per 5 quire box	1	12
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	12
Note size	Per 5 quire box	1	8
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	8
Albert (Invitation) Note	Per 5 quire box	1	4
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	4

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

COMMENCING from MONDAY, the 16th to SATURDAY, the 21st October, 1899, in connection with the late SETH GOCULDAS TEJPAL'S SHRI LUXMI-NARAYAN TEMPLE at Gowalia Tank Road.

WEDNESDAY, the 18th.—Fire-works at 9 P.M., (a limited number of seats will be reserved as available on application to the Superintendent of the Boarding School.

SATURDAY, the 21st.—Representation of Animated scenes (cinematograph) and Dexterous Feats by the famous Magician, Professor D. H. Dávda at 9 P. M. Admission Re. 1.

Electric Illuminations on a grand scale at night throughout the Fair.

The Fair and Fire-works are opened to all classes of people.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 103 OF 1898.

DOSSABHOY ARDESIR DORDEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at No. , Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MEHTA, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Deolali Camp, in the Nasik District, SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLY also of Bombay, aforesaid, Borah inhabitant, residing at No. 5, Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and RATANJI JAMASJI MISTRY, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing temporarily at Bandora, in the Thana District .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court-House, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and buildings erected and built by Hormusji Jamsetji Mehta, and now standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Mody Bay Estate, at Campta Street, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 7-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly by the land formerly in the occupation of Purbhudas Dulubhboy, but now the property of Purbhudas Ladhabhoy, and partly by vacant land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South, by Campta Street, on or towards the East, by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West, by vacant land, which formerly was vacant, and belonged to the said Trustees, but now the property of the said Hormusji Jamsetjee Mehta, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 3180, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 2710, and Street No. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14 K. Sirdars Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER, Commissioner.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN CAMERON," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th October, 1899.

NOTICE.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

TUESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER, THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, AND SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

OWNERS are REMINDED that First Entries Close on TUESDAY, 17th October, 1899.

CECIL GRAY, Secy., W. I. T. C.

Poona, 14th October, 1899.

JUST UNPACKED PER S. S. CARTHAGE.

	Rs.	a.	Per lb.
ARGENTIS ASSORTIS	4	8	"
ARGENTIS ALMONDES	4	8	"
PISTACHIO	3	8	"
CHOCOLATE CREAM	2	8	"
FONDANT	2	8	"
NEUGATINES	2	8	"
APRICOTINES	2	8	"
AVELINES SURPRISE	2	8	"
DROGES PARISIANIS	2	0	"
ALMOND SURPRISE	2	0	"
PRAULINE VANILLE	2	0	"
PRAULINE ROSE	2	0	"
LIQUEUR SURPRISE	2	0	"
LEGUMES "	2	0	"

MORENAS & CO., MEADOWS STREET.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, (OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust, Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks, premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th October, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises, by order of Mr. Luis J. E. De Souza, constituted attorney of the mortgagee, Mr. L. A. Rodrigues Chico, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Mezulla Hamidulla, the following property, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July, 1896.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toosa ground, situate, lying, and being at Sewree, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of Government salt ground, in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Mezulla Hamidulla and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 98, new No. 14896, and new Survey No. 2-303, together with the bungalow or building, a tallow shed, a building or chawl, another building or out-house, open shed, privies, standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under O. F. Ward, Nos. 3322 (4), 3323, 3321 ( ), Street Nos. 583 C, 561, 563, and which said premises are bounded on the south, by the property of Jamsetjee Bhikaji, on the north, partly by the property of Bomanjee Dinshaw, and partly by the Musjid, on the east, by the Government ground and salt pans, and on the west, by the Sewree Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, &c., &c., WELL WORTH ATTENTION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Adamally and Sons, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, at 2 p. m., on each day, at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, (opposite to the old Oriental Bank), consisting of satsuma-kanga, enamelled and China large vases and jars, wall plates, bowls, wash hand sets, tea sets, travelling sets, plates, bronze large vases, figures, baskets buttons solitaires, large Japanese cabinet silk and embroidered table covers, pillow cushions, tea coseys, brackets and folding screens, beaded door curtains, window chicks, wall screens, inlaid work panels dish, and plate mats, fancy lanterns, umbrellas, ivory puzzles, cigar cases, inkstands, paper cutters, shoe, horns, napkin, rings, punkhas, fans, silk handkerchiefs, gowns, table ornaments, laqueredware boxes, caskets, teapoys, work table, Japanese and copperwork trays, toys, shop shelvings, table, chairs, cupboards, show cases, and sundry other articles, too numerous to mention.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from TO-DAY, the 16th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th October, 1899.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

INDIAN ARTWARE.—Our Stock of this having accumulated a great deal on account of very few Tourists having visited India since the outbreak of plague, therefore with the view to CLEAR OFF this Stock, we are now SELLING the Goods at a reduction of 20 per cent. all round.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Alice Building, Hornby Row.

RAGLAN CYCLES have a first rate reputation for all round excellence. We are now in receipt of the latest models. Rs. 250.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a competent CARD MASTER for a large local Mill, one who knows Indian Cotton and can erect Ashworths Cards, preferred. Apply "No. 16," care of this Paper.

KLONDYKES.—SOUDANS—and BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEF, WIDE END SCARFS, for Ladies or Gents' Wear. All the New Styles and Designs, just received.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

OUR COMBINATION Dinner, Tea and Dessert set in Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" Pattern, Gold lines, original Rs. 37, Reduced to Rs. 29, Marvel of Cheapness, SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

AN AIRY FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Bunder, Pheroz Building. Excellent situation. Apply E. W. FLOWER, Sharp.

TO LET, A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. E. Schoen, from 1st November next. Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TOBELET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissionier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WHEN BUYING

COGNAC BRANDY,

ASK FOR

DENIS MOUNIE'S

One of the

FINEST

shipped in Cases.

! NONE BETTER !

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. (Postage half-anna.)

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)

G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD., Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market. Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & Co., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.

1 mahogany cottage-piano, by Soundy.
1 mahogany square piano, by Herbert.
1 mahogany square piano, by Collard and Collard.
1 phonograph (Graphophone) complete with 13 records, record box and all the accessories.
1 cinematograph, latest novelty, complete, with six endless films, and all the accessories.
1 singer's hand sewing machine.
48 carpet rugs, 26 3-4 by 49 inches.
24 carpet rugs 55 by 78 1-2 inches.
1 D. B. B. L. Gun, by Walter Locke, in case.
1 Colt's six chamber revolver, in case.

On account of the concerned.

31 cases each, 100lbs pekoe souchong.
15 cases each, 90lbs pekoe souchong.
13 cases each, 100lbs souchong.
15 cases each, 70lbs pekoe dust.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr Nurrotumdas Candas consisting of glass cupboard, wardrobe, clothes press, sofas, chairs, cots, round and writing tables, pictures, globe lamps, looking glass, carpets, books, clocks, iron safe, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several cushion and pneumatic ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles by different makers.

1 fast chestnut Arab horse, with light victoria.
1 handsome light vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, with lamps.
1 second-hand office shigram, in good order.
1 strong glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light dog cart.

And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF ALABASTER, MAJOLICAWARE, PLATEDWARE, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate street, Fort, next to Messrs. Singer and Co.'s premises, the following invoices, consisting of

An invoice of Alabaster large size busts, figures, and centre pieces.
An invoice of terra-cotta figures, busts, and centre pieces.
An invoice of Majolica flower pots with stands and garden pots.
An invoice of Birmingham platedware.
An invoice of leather and plush goods.

The above is on view.

SALE OF ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL GOODS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed by Messrs. C. Jost and Co., who are changing their premises, to sell by Public Auction, at their factory at Carnac Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, a large surplus stock of electric and various other goods, consisting of electric incandescent lamps, chandeliers, telephones, exploding machines for mines, steam indicators, automatic weighing and sweetmeat machine (Penny in the Slot), electric motors, automatic steam pumps, a few second-hand lathes, drilling and polishing machines, surveying instruments, dentist's melting furnaces, electric fans, accumulators, batteries of various sorts, one 10 H.-P. oil engine by Fielding and Platt, some work benches, shaftings, pulleys, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the goods are on view.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s premises, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order by Dewjee Canjee and Peeroo Virjee, platedware, glassware, grand cottage piano by Mood and Co., London, large cooking stove with chimneys, table ornaments, carpets, open side brougham and circular brougham in good order, windproof lamps, &c. the property of M. N. WADIA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th October, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Deena Lodge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, by Wimbridge Roberts and others, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one hand one strong glass-fronted miniature rubber-tyred office brougham, by Windover, one handsome strong mail-phaeton, rubber-tyred wheels, by Dykes of Calcutta, one handsome strong English-built victoria by Ival and Large, London, one English-built light canoe-shaped barouche by Kesterton, 2 powerful bay Australian horses, valuable medical books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m., on the same day.

The property of the late Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas.

1 pair of grey Australian horses, 16 hands, well trained in single and double harness.

1 landau, suitable for single or pair by Kesterton.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAKHODA STREET AND MAHIM BAZAR ROAD.

Suit No. 647 of 1897.

Aboo Haji Mahomed of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Colsa Moholla, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) Hassum Haji Mahomed, (2) Currim Haji Mahomed, (3) Oosman Haji Mahomed, (4) Alli Mahomed Abba Jooma, and ( ) Hassum Haji Mahomed, ( ) Hajrabai, wife of the said Alli Mahomed Abba Jooma, (7) Hawabai, daughter of the said Alli Mahomed Abba Jooma, (8) Zennubai, daughter of the said Alli Mahomed Abba Jooma, the last four of whom are infants under the age of 18 years by the said Alli Mahomed Abba Jooma, guardian of their persons and property appointed by this Honourable Court under the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890, (9) Ibrahim Mahomed, and (10) Bibbai, his wife, all the said persons are Memon Mahomedans, residing at Colsa Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

Under instructions from the said plaintiff, Aboo Haji Mahomed, the administrator of the property and credits of Haji Mahomed Haji Abba, deceased, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree in the above suit bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Nakhoda Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 163 and No. 9, but now under B ward No. 994, Street Nos. 34, 38 and 55, 59, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east and north, by the said Public Road, Naran Dhuru Street, and Nakhoda Street, on or towards the west, by the house of Hajee Syed Dada, and on or towards the south, by a Sweeper's passage and by a stable belonging to Nakhoda Mahomedally Rogay.

On MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1899, at 4 p.m.

LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,103 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 251, new No. 3929, old Survey No. 107, and new Survey No. 3439, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Mahim Bazar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noor Mohamed Premjee, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. ward No. (2/2 (?)). and Street No. 90A, and bounded as follows:—On the east, by the Mahim Bazar Road, on the west, by cart of Porshotam Shricrishna, on the north, by the property of Khoja Jacob Mahomed Sajan, and on the south, by the property of Allarakhia Dewraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2 th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 42, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, hanging and table kerosine lamps, large iron double bedsteads, almirahs, carpets, a small collection of plants, &c., the property of Colonel G. W. STEVENS, R.A.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 5 , 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, on TUESDAY the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, cotton seeds in bags, linseed in bags, grain sweepings in bags, and sundry other articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ERSKINE ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell on the premises by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar and Sooleman Hajee Soomar, the mortgagors For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece of land admeasuring 4,001 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 258, 2616 and 257, new No. F. 5130, survey Nos. 1.04, 1503, and new Survey No. 4615, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 1 and 2, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Erskine Road, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north, partly by the property of Chand Attary, partly by a sweeper's passage, and partly by the tomb known as Madar Chilla, on or towards the east, by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south, by the said Erskine Road, and on or towards the west, partly by a sweeper's passage, a moiety of which belongs to and forms part of this premises, and partly by the property lately of Ebrahim Alanalli, and now of Sarang Hoosein Abba and were for nearly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Soleman Haji Soomar and Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar as trustees, and are now in the occupation of the said Abu Bucker Haji Soomar and his tenants.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th October, 1899.

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NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

W. MARTIN'S INVENTIONS were awarded the only GOLD MEDAL at the AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW at Calcutta in February, 1898; and pronounced best of all Agricultural Implements in the country.

MARTIN'S IMPROVED PLOUGH of the future, Martin's 4 bucket water lift, raising with one pair of bullocks, four times the quantity of water as compared with ordinary methods; and the best machine adapted for irrigation in seasons of Scarcity.

MARTIN'S, 5 ROLLER HORIZONTAL sugarcane Press, Martin's 8, 5, and 2 Roller Vertical Presses, Martin's Hand Power Portable Press for compressing hay, jute, fodder, etc.

MARTIN'S HAND POWER COTTON GIN.

The above machines are all patented and warranted to perform 3 to 4 times the work obtained from ordinary methods, effecting a corresponding saving in cost of working.

For particulars of prices and capacities, apply to

W. MARTIN,
Retired Indigo Planter, Agra.

N. B.—AGENTS and Manufacturers WANTED, and any reasonable offer for patent rights of any of the above considered.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for admission as unpaid probationers in the above Department for Local service as Signallers in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) will be held at NOON ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1899, at the office of the Undersigned.

Intending Candidates must submit copies of Certificates of Age (which must be under 20 years) and Character before the 23rd October, 1899, or they will not be permitted to sit for the examination.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Asstt. Supdt. Telegraphs, Bombay Island, Sub-Divn.
Bombay, 10th Oct., 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1899, for the supply of:—

500 TONS OF MOULMEIN, RANGOON OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

150 Tons of this to be not less than 40′ × 15″ × 15″.

Deliveries to commence on 1st November next.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th Sept., 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD SKELETON WHEELS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON, OLD STEEL AXLES, STRAIGHT. OLD IRON TYRES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1899, for the purchase of:—

	Tons.
OLD SKELETON WHEELS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON	400
OLD STEEL AXLES STRAIGHT	300
OLD IRON TYRES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON	18

which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier prior delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, (COUNTRY PRODUCE)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (country produce), required by the Company during twelve months commencing 1st January, 1900.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's Printed form, to be obtained from the office of the undersigned on application and sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part, will entail Forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, 16th October, 1899, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended, 30th June, 1899.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. C. H. Armstrong in place of Mr. Isaac Alcock deceased.
4. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th October, to 16th October, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4492-P dated 17th July, 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Bombay, 10th, October, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	15
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 8-49m., 9-23a. Low water, 2-22m., 3-2a.
Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company Elphinstone Circle, 2 p.m.
Karachi Ice Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Aga Khan's Hockey Cup Tournament.

EVANGELIC ADDRESS.—The Rev. A. H. Bowman will lecture, this evening, at 6 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, on "The Incarnation, or God Manifest in the Flesh." Singing at 5-45 p.m. Admission free.

THE FAMINE.—A public meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Gaiety Theatre, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Government praying them to take certain measures to save the lives of human beings and cattle now threatened by famine.

DESPATCH OF ON KATHIAWAR REFUGEES.—on Saturday morning, Superintendent Crummy with a number of European police officers and native policemen went round the City and collected from B. C. and E. Wards, 320 famine-stricken men, women and children, who had taken refuge in Bombay from Kathiawar. The refugees were taken to the Central Police Office, where they were accommodated in the compound. After their names and addresses were taken down, food and clothing, provided by Rao Bahadur Keshewaji Nathoo Sellar, were distributed amongst them. At half past 9 o'clock the refugees, who numbered 181 adults, 99 children and 40 infants, were escorted by the police to the Prince's Dock, where after medical examination, they were embarked on board the steamship Kelva, which sailed for Kathiawar at noon.

A DISHONEST POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Walter Dillon, Chief Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Ganpat Bhiccaji, a police sepoy in the service of the Railway Police, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6 belonging to one Kanayalal Valabhdas. It appeared that on the evening of the 10th instant the complainant was at the Victoria Terminus Station with the object of proceeding to Agra. He saw the accused there and gave him Rs. 6 to get him a ticket for Agra. The accused took away the money, but did not turn up again. After waiting for fifteen minutes the complainant reported the matter to the Station Master, and the accused was arrested. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFUSING TO PLY HIS VEHICLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. Benjamin charged Wazir Ali, a hack victoria driver, with refusing to ply his vehicle for hire. The complainant stated that on Friday evening, near the Scotch Kirk, he asked the accused to take him in his conveyance, but the latter refused to do so. He had on several previous occasions driven the complainant to his residence in the Fort and had been paid his proper fare. The complainant further stated that when he entered the gharry, the accused became uproarious and nearly upset it by the sudden turn he took by a rash manipulation of the reins. Inspector Fanel in replying to the Magistrate said that the troopship arrived on Friday and as on such occasions victoria drivers were paid handsomely by the new arrivals, the accused declined to drive the complainant home, who would have paid him only four annas. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5.

A RASH YOUTH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Walter Dillon, Chief Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Samuel Shaw, a young European, with assault and obstructing a railway gateman, named Babu Laru in the execution of his duty. The assault was alleged to have been committed on Friday morning at the Chinchpoogly level crossing. The accused admitted having struck the complainant a blow, which knocked him against a lever and caused some injury to his back. He further stated that he resorted to this step only after two gatemen had closed on him. The Magistrate inquired why the gatemen molested him. The accused said because he forcibly opened the gate of the level crossing to get across. The Magistrate remarked that it was very wrong on the part of the accused to have done what he had done. This was the cause of a gentleman losing his life not long ago at Church Gate Station, and two similar accidents had occurred within the past two months by persons trying to get across the line after the level crossing gates were closed. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of a who resided with her son at Arthur Road. On Saturday evening the deceased was walking along the Tardeo Road, which was then very crowded on the account of its being Dussera Holiday, when opposite to Mr. Davar's bungalow, she suddenly turned to her left and was attempting to cross the road when a landau, with a grey Australian horse attached, belonging to a Bania merchant, came up behind her. The driver shouted out to the woman and did his best to pull up his horse, but the woman did not appear to hear the warning, and she was knocked down by the horse's head. She sustained a bleeding wound on the head and also bled from nose and ears. She was placed in a gharry and conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where, on arrival, she was found to be dead. Her body was then conveyed to the morgue. The gharry was going at a moderate pace and was on the proper side of the road. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

THE transport Hinzada, which sailed from Calcutta with the Ordnance Field Park, on the 20th September arrived at Durban on the 13th instant. The transport India, with the Gloucester Regiment, which left Calcutta on the 24th ultimo also arrived at Durban, on the 13th instant all well.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator left Aden, on the 14th inst. and is expected to arrive at Bombay on Thursday, the 19th inst, morning. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM TRIESTE.

Arthur, Miss V	Hillebrend, Dr K
Allummuller, Rev and Mrs H	Horny, Mr C
Amsinck, Miss H	Haiman, Mr
Beaman, Mrs C, two children and governess	Jones, Mr F R
Baillie, Mrs D C	Ledgerd, Mr and Mrs H
Berg, Mrs H	Lotes, Mrs J J and two children
Balfour, Miss Dr	Lassoe, Two Misses
Buchrer, Mr E	Mache, Dr H
Barresen, Mr F	Merwitz, Mr S
Burns, Mr C	Mueller, Mr P
Dowden, Col and Mrs	Pfleiduer, Miss A
Dowden, Miss	Prey, Dr A
Downs, Miss C	Pelz, Mr P R
Furnivall, Miss	Rheden, Mr D
Frass, Rev L	Rotton, Capt H G
Furdonji, Mr F	Schwarn, Miss M
Gough, Major and Mrs C	Shakespear, Capt L W
Gregor, Mr and Mrs G	Sen, Mr R C
Given, Miss M C	Thomson, Two Misses
Hild, Miss L	Tweedie, Miss
Hervey, Col M F	Wiles, Rev and Mrs A L
Holroyd, Col	Watson, Capt H D
Holroyd, Miss	Weiss, Prof E
Hepperger, Dr T Von	

FROM PORT SAID.

Dessipris, Mr G	Olympios, Mr D
Nomicos, Mr A	Papadachi, Mr

FROM SUEZ.—Tannui, Mr E

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN CEYLON.

MR. W. E. DAVIDSON, A.G.A., and Police Magistrate, of Nuwara Eliya, was summoned to Uda-pussellawa on Saturday to take down the depositions of a Sinhalese boy who is in the Uda-pussellawa hospital in a very precarious state, having been badly hacked with a formidable kitchen knife by another low-county Sinhalese youth about three years older than himself. The two boys were employed in a boutique at Uda-pussellawa, the younger as a salesman and the accused as a domestic servant. The two left the boutique early in the morning together intending to bolt, and an altercation took place in a lonely spot, when the bigger boy stabbed the younger, put him into a pond, and bolted. The wounded boy was, however, able to scramble out, and was found by some passers-by late in the evening lying in the road helpless, and was carried by them to the da-pussellawa hospital. The accused boy went to the boutique with some of his fingers cut, and accused the younger boy with cutting him with a knife. He was also sent to the hospital. At the enquiry, accused stated that he and the injured boy had a bottle of whisky between them, and he did not know what he did in a drunken fit.

THE DUSSERA FESTIVAL.

THE Hindus celebrated on Saturday one of their principal festivals known as the Dussera, which is by some supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. It is also called Durga Puja or Durgotsava, on which day, in commemoration of the victory, of Devi, the wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed Demon Maheshasur, her image, after having been worshipped for nine days is thrown into the water. On this day also Rama marched against Rawan, the demon-king of Ceylon, on which account the Marathas of ancient times seemed to have selected the day for the commencement of their plundering expeditions. During the nine days preceding the festival, Wagheri women, dressed in their best clothes, parade the streets of the city, calling out for instructions, which must be accompanied by money payment, to sing the songs of the "Nortas." Having secured the consideration, they form a ring and dance and sing round a basket, placed in the middle of the street, which contains an image of Shiva, decorated with flowers and besmeared with coloured powders. Their dance is a grotesque one, the language of the songs being a peculiar dialect of the Wagheri caste, and the spectacle attracts large crowds. The nine nights are made hideous by similar rings of male dancers and singers, consisting of dhobees, carpenters, and all classes of Hindu artisans. It is also customary among Gujerati-Hindu women to keep up a dance and singing in chorus during the nine nights, which attract crowded audiences of males in the streets. Early in the morning the Hindus, having bathed, perform the worship of their household gods with the aid of all their religious books; while those who consider themselves to be members of the military classes worship the implements of war and ask protection of them throughout the year under the impression that, to the propitiousness of the sword, they owe every prosperity. At noon they take their meals with their relatives. In the afternoon they go to the temples, in procession with friends, relatives, and neighbours. In Bombay, Mumbadevi and Bhuleshwur are thronged with Hindus of all classes, each bearing in his hand flowers and a branch of the Apta or Palas tree (Butea frondosa,) which is regarded as symbolising gold and is held highly sacred and indispensable in commemorating the festival. On their return home, they visit their friends and relatives, present them with the imaginary gold leaves, concluding with an embrace, and receive similar treatment in return. The Hindus decorate their horses with flowers on this day owing to the legend that Parth, one of the five Pandawas, who was pre-eminently skilled in the art of chariot-fighting and had a peculiar fondness for horses, put garlands of flowers round their necks on this day and patted them with his own hand in token of his fondness for them.

In connection with the celebration of the festival, the annual assemblage, convened at the instance of the Arya Mitra Mella, was held at the Madhava Baug on Saturday afternoon. The hall was filled with Hindus of all denominations, including Kuwar Samatsinzjee of Palitana, Shrimant Baba Saheb of Sangli, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Sakhanand Maharaj, Mr. Bhaskerrao Pitale, Mr. Damoder Ganesh Padhe, Mr. Hari Sittaram Dikshit, &c. Prayers for relief from the plague having been recited, Mr. Pitale, the secretary of the Mella, stated this was the eighteenth annual celebration under the auspices of the Mella, which had the honour of having as its president such an eminent citizen as Dewan Bahadar Manibhai Jasbhai. H. H. the Gaekwar had, when he was last in Bombay, graciously given his consent to be a president of the Mella and had caused a Durbar to be held in connection therewith.

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna seconded by BabaSaheb Sanglikar Prince Samatsingjee was called to the chair. The chairman, in referring to the plague visitation during the last three years, spoke in eulogistic terms of the good qualities of head and heart displayed by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, and of his generous sympathy for the masses of the people. The chairman also spoke in terms of the highest praise of His Highness the Gaekwar, who had shown himself, to be an enlightened and model ruler among native princes, and who had graced the meeting of the Mella on the last Makarsacarant day; of whom they were all justifiably proud; and whom they ought to congratulate on this auspicious occasion. The chairman also invoked blessings upon the head of the Queen-Empress, who had always shown the deepest sympathy for the meanest of her subjects. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit having addressed the meeting, the chairman distributed presents of turbans and other article to about 35 akhadavallas" or gymnasts. After the distribution of pan-golab, those present formed a procession and went to the Luxminarayen Temple at Gowalia Tank by way of Girgam Back Road, Churney Road, and Grant Road. The procession was headed by a flag and followed by chawgada, mellas, gymnasts, and a line of carts, after which came the members of the procession.

In connection also with the festival, a correspondent informs us, copies of a leaflet called "Dasarayache Sone," were distributed amongst the members of the Prabhu community of Bombay. It is customary among Hindus to distribute leaves of the Apta on Dussara day as a token of love, kindness, &c., and in the same spirit the leaflet, which was in the ... was distributed as a token of loving kindness, requesting member of the community to forget all differences and raise a fund for the establishment of a fever hospital and a health camp for Prabhus. It also requested them to get themselves inoculated. Mr. Nanu Narayen, president of the Prabhu fever hospital and health camp, was in the leaflet represented as a shepherd trying to unlock the horns of two rams, which represented two factions. The leaflet was published with the view to urge union and harmony among possible factions.

THE GOVERNMENT DEMAND FOR HORSES.

THE "telegraph" told us some days ago that the Government had requisitioned the horses of the 'bus and tramway companies on which it holds a lien; in spite of which it seems to remain in great straits for animals—one does not quite understand why. For years past an arrangement has subsisted under which the Government has paid these bodies a small retaining fee for every horse they choose to register as available for purchase in the event of war. The price at which the animal is claimable by Government is fixed at the time of registration, so much being thenceforth annually deducted for age. The companies responded readily enough to the suggestion, no doubt looking to the retaining fees as so much clear profit: whereas the Government have now for the first time reaped the benefit of the measure, and a large number of these reservists must be now leaving England, very few of whom, poor beasts in the nature of things, are likely to see it again. The value of the scheme lies in the fact that the authorities can thus put their hands in a moment on a known number of horses, and are not liable to be cornered by extravagant prices in the hour of sudden demand. Some 14,000 draught and 3,000 riding horses were understood to be on the lists under this system. With this number to start upon, besides the horses of the Cavalry and Artillery in the kingdom which are not under orders for service, one would not have supposed that there would be any such great difficulty in providing for the immediate needs of the situation; but according to our *Pioneer's* London cable of the 4th instant the Remount authorities are ransacking Europe and America and "buying at emergency prices animals which have still to be broken." It is unpleasantly significant too that while the telegrams tell us of several infantry battalions that are to be despatched next week, there is still no mention of any cavalry or horse artillery as even likely to be got off.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AND SUICIDE AT SEA.

THE circumstances of a serious occurrence on board the steamship Manitou—the largest cattle boat owned by the Atlantic Transport Company—when nearing the Port of London, after a voyage from America, have been reported to the Board of Trade and the London police authorities. It appears that when the Manitou left New York she had amongst the cattle hands an Austrian, who was working a free passage by attending to the cattle. A little while after the ship had cleared New York the other cattlemen became aware that the man had a sum of between £40 and £50 on him in American dollars, and efforts were made at various times to rob him. On Sept 26 while off the Isle of Wight, some of the cattlemen succeeded in robbing him of the money. The Austrian at once became frantic at his loss and went mad. Great difficulty was experienced in securig him, but eventually he was handcuffed, bound by the legs, and locked up in the wheelhouse, where he remained for two days and nights. He then succeeded in getting his arms and hands free, smashed the windows of the wheelhouse, and, after having wrenched three of the iron bars from the window, made an almost successful attempt to escape. He was again secured, but early on Sept. 27 when the ship was off the Nore, he managed to get out of his prison and throw himself into the sea. So soon as the alarm was given the ship was put about and a boat lowered, but the man had sunk before he could be reached. No search was made amongst the remainder of the cattlemen, as, had it been ordered, a riot would probably have ensued. Soon after the Manitou was berthed in the Albert Docks the cattlemen made for Deptford.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 29TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, with English mails of 29th September, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong, Mr, Mrs and Miss	Marshall, Capt and Mrs child
Baldwin, Mrs	Paterson, Miss
Berkeley, Miss	Spencer, Mr and Mrs
Burton, Maj F	Stotherd, Capt
Brown, Mr	Stone, Mrs
Close, Capt L	Torkington, Hon Lt
Davidson, Mr, Mrs and infant	Wingrove, Mrs
Fenteman, Miss	Wallick, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Fletcher, Miss	
Griffiths, Dr and Mrs child	Watt, Hon Lt
King, Dr Tindall	Woodham, Capt
Lister, Mrs	Woodham, Mrs
Lees, Mrs and child	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Col and Mrs	Halifax, M
Alexander Mr A D	James, Mr A H
Bainbridge, Surgeon-General Mrs and Miss	Jenny, Captain
	Jhonson, M D Rev
Bowman, Rev A H	Kennedy, Mr, Mrs and 2 Misses
Block, Maj H	
Balfour, Mrs and child	Kennedy, Lieut W M
Bird, Col W J B	Laverton, Mr and Mrs
Bateson, Mr H	Lucas, Mr Mr W H
Capper, Col and Mrs	Miller Capt W
Coates, Mr J M	Moyle, Mr E M
Climo, Major G H	McPherson, Mr and Mrs
Cosserat, Mr L	Nuttal, Lt M E
Clarke, Lt L O	Nicholls, Capt and Mrs
Christy Dr C	Ollivant, Sir C and Lady
Copeland, Mr and Mrs	Oakden, Mr and Mrs
De Brett, Mr E H	Preston, Mr, Mrs and infant
Dickinson, Mr F B	Prain, Major and Mrs
De La Fosse, Mr and Mrs	Palmes, Major
Eadis, Mr W A	Padfield, Mr
Erskine, Mr C F	Paterson, Rev
Elliot, Dr A M	Robson, Mr and Mrs
Fortune, Mr	Rose, Mrs P G
Fawn Thorpe, Mr and Mrs	Streatfield, Mr G A M
Forester, Mr	
Grieve, Mr J W A	Shakespear, Mr and Mrs
	Shipley, Miss
Grice, Mr W G	Stapylton, Mr
Gilbert, Mr and Mrs	Silver, Mr
Gayer, Mr, Mrs and infant	Saunders, Mr J
Gebbie, Mr and Mrs	Streatfields, Mr G H
Guinness, Dr and Mrs and Child	Stephenson, Mr H D
	Tainsh, Mr
Hamilton, Lieut L C	Tullock, Mr S A
Hewitt, Col W	Thompson, M F G
Hart, Mr S G	Todhunter M
Hailey, Mr H R C	Venters, Mr W B
Harman, Mrs	Winden, Mr and Mrs
Henry, Mr W D	Young, Lt C D
Hadow, Mr F H	

FROM BRINDISI.

Bell, Mr Beaston	Sellars, Rev J A
Darrell Mr	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	1	6
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	0	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	9
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	16
Total	23	15	135
Same date last year	26	20	126

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	3	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	12	2	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	2	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi		1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	3	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	7
Total	19	17	102
Total plague deaths to date	59,155	50,093	
Same date, last year, 1898.	27	19	106

DAMAUN.

Following the appearance of dead rats, attacks of plague are occurring in Magarvad and Kharewadi, while only partial evacuation is carried out. A Mochi of Magarvad in the latter place is attack of plague on Wednesday (11th instant) succumbed to an disease being of such a virulent type that death supervened within 24 hours from the attack. Dead rats made their appearance in the shop in cross lane of Vania Vad at Lower Damaun, of Mr. Shankerlal Luloobhoy who, besides dealing in groceries, holds a large stock of grain. The shop had to be immediately vacated and the contents thereof carried to another building.

THE DISTRICT JUDGESHIP OF NOWSARI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The interest you have always taken in the welfare of the inhabitants of Nowsari induces me to encroach a little upon your valuable space and time on a matter which vitally concerns not only Nowsari itself, but the whole district. It is said that Mr. Dali, the present District Judge, is soon to be transferred to another district. Mr. Dali has been among us only for about twelve months, but during that short time, he has proved himself an able officer and a true friend of the State and the public. His invariable courtesy and unostentatiousness of manners, added to his legal acumen, have endeared him to the Local Bar here and the public. All pleaders who have come into contact with him, praise him with one voice for the patient hearing which he gives to each party before him. He has, they say, reminded them of the days of his able predecessors Messrs. Kothare and Khandalavala, when there reigned perfect harmony between the Bench and the Bar and when each was a guide and help to the other. All these considerations have led me to think that Mr. Dali's transfer will be a distinct loss to Nowsari. We hope our beloved Maharaja Saheb will grant the prayer of the people of Nowsari and continue Mr. Dali in his present post here.—Yours, &c.,

Nowsari, Oct. 6. EXPERIENCE.

MUNICIPAL CLERKSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Adverting to Mr. Langrana's letter in your yesterday's issue, please allow me to inform him that although there were graduate applicants (Municipal servant) for the recent vacant posts of office manager and head clerk in the Corporation and Standing Commitees' establishment, the vacancies were not bestowed upon them. For the post of office manager an outsider was recommended and the post of head clerk was bestowed also on an outsider. Further remarks are needless. Let graduates be taken on, but I see no reason why non-graduates, who have proved useful servants and done good service, should be superseded. Why should graduates be employed, to start with on higher posts, when the duties can be more effectually performed by trained experienced hands? Experience and training are valuable acquisitions, and when a boy, fresh from college, is put over a deserving clerk, of some standing the injustice is glaring, the efficiency of service is impaired, the wrong is remembered, and the animating spirit is destroyed and discontent produced.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 13. "JUSTICE."

THE following special cable was received at the London office of the "Standard and Diggers' News:" Johannesburg, September 21.—The returns which have now come in from all the field cornets in the Transvaal and Orange Free State show that 52,000 burghers are ready to take the field at short notice. That is not likely to be an underestimate.

THE scientific expedition sent out to India by the Imperial Academy of Science of Vienna to observe the meteoric showers in November, will reach Delhi on the 23rd of this month, and will make their first observations on the 13th and 14th November.

THE Mangrole state has notified uniformity of holidays in the state. The Guzerati schools hitherto closed on Sundays, will be henceforth be closed on Fridays as is the case with the local courts there.

THE FORTHCOMING SUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE whole of the arrangements for the forthcoming expedition against the Khalifa are being carried out at Cairo, and the War Office has no knowledge of the actual details of the proposed operations. The Khalifa is reported to have established himself near Jebel Gedir, but, although his following is stated to be a considerable one, it is not expected that any but native troops will be engaged in the campaign.

The *Belgique Militaire* publishes the following communication:—"The news which reaches us from the Upper Nile is most satisfactory. The population of the 'enclave,' completely rallied to the State, come every day into the stations to offer their assistance, which the numerous works in hand render precious. The chief Loukoudou of Redjaf, who is responsible for the transport service between the river Yei and Redjaf, brought in the last portions of the steamer destined for the Nile in the first few days of April. On the 9th of that month this steamer, which is called the Vankerkhoven, after the illustrious soldier who first carried the flag of the State to the Nile, was launched on the river, thus making the third since the retreat of Emin Pasha, the Faidherbe of March and having taken the first and, the modest, although useful, Kenia of Colonel Martyr the second. The ceremony, very touching in its character, was quite a success, and the day was treated as a Jete day. Despite numerous submissions, every precaution is still taken against night attacks. In the evening each company occupies the position it should occupy on attack, the cannon are loaded with shot, and a detachment is stationed in the battery. The Dervishes, in fact, are still present somewhere in the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Demoralized to-day might, if pressed by the English from Khartum, make an offensive movement against us, and it is necessary to adopt precautions against such a possibility. This form a considerable danger for the commercial societies which are beginning to trade in this region. To provide against the danger strong reconnaissances are direct from Kero (camp 5° 30′) towards the north-west, where the enemy is believed to be. Commandant Henry is still the officer in command of the region. He has under him Captain Adam, who commands the 1st battalion of the camp Kero and the zone Kero Lado-Bedden-Redjaf. A second zone is to be created to the south, to be known as the Labore-Dufile-Wadelai, which will be marked by a line of post on the left bank of the Nile. Lieutenant Kops will be the chief of this zone. Later on troops will advance from this zone southwards in order to connect these posts with those that the troops of the Tangayika district are reoccupying on Lake Kivu."

THE MISSING NAVAL SIGNAL BOOKS.

A COURT of inquiry was held on board the Duke of Wellington at Portsmouth, on Saturday, Sept. 23, in reference to some missing signal books, which are Volumes I. and II. of the "Fleet Signals." They therefore contain the whole of the signals in general use in the Navy, but not the secret cipher code, the key of which is kept in the sole possession of each captain and never leaves his custody. So much importance is attached to the volumes of "Fleet Signals" that the commanding officer of a ship is required to satisfy himself once a day that they are in the hands of the authorised persons and in safe keeping, and it was in fulfilment of this duty that Capt. James L. Hammet was able to fix approximately the date of the disappearance. Superintendent Carter, of the Metropolitan (Dockyard) Police, was placed in charge of the case, but up to the present, though there is supposed to be a clue, and although rewards to the amount of 30*l*. have been offered, the police know nothing of the thieves. The books disappeared during the absence on leave of the signal boats-wain, and there seems to be some doubt as to whether the formal inventory and receipt were taken when he handed over his stores to the chief petty officer who assumed his duties. At present suspicion points to spite rather than to treachery, as, assuming there was no inventory and no receipt, an unscrupulous subordinate, conscious of this fact, could get two of his superiors into serious trouble by weighting the volumes and throwing them overboard. Acting on this line of reasoning, the authorities sent a diver over the ship's side on Saturday, but he was unable to make any discovery. It will be remembered that when Matthews, Devonport signalman, absconded about a year ago with the signal code, it was alleged that he had been in treaty with a foreign Power, but, if so, he surrendered before completing the treacherous compact. While therefore, the police who have charge of the present case attach most weight to the theory that it is an act of personal spite, they are not oblivious of the more serious possibility. In the event of the books not being found, or should it not be clearly proved that they have been destroyed, the Admiralty will probably order the issue of a revised edition, which will involve considerable expense, and several months must elapse before all the ships on foreign stations are supplied.

Reuters agent at Paris, telegraphing on Sept. 26, says:—Referring to the question of the signal codes which have disappeared from Portsmouth Dockyard, the *Matin* says:—"We have received private information regarding this affair. The Admiral's Code is not of great importance, but the inquiry made into the disappearance of the missing copies revealed a comprehensive system of espionage organised by the naval attache of a foreign Power. It is known where the missing documents went, and on whose behalf the reported indiscretion were committed. The attache in question, who is a high officer in his country's navy, has received indefinite leave of absence."

CONNECTING THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEAS.

THE following latest information, interesting account, giving the structing the canal respecting the project for connecting the Baltic and Black Seas, is published by the Novoe Vremya ... Russian Government hopes having showing that the necessary plans in readiness, to make all the commencement towards the realisation of the practical tic scheme, which the Minister of Ways of Communication has at present in hand. The question of effecting a junction between these seas by means of a canal of sufficient depth to allow free passage to vessels of the fleet was raised as far back as eight years ago. The late Emperor Alexander III, took a lively interest in the matter, and actually entrusted the drawing-up of a scheme of operations respecting it to a French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who delegated the task of conducting investigations to several expert French engineers, and these investigations were carried out for over three years, when at length, in 1894, plans of the proposed canal were drawn up and forwarded to the Minister of Ways of Communication. The idea is to join, by means of canals, the Gulf of Riga and the rivers Dwina, Berezina, and Dnieper with the Black Sea near the town of Kherson, the length of the canal to be 1,607 kilometres, and the depth of water not less than 28 feet, while the estimated cost of the entire works exceeds 500,000,000 frs. or 200,000,000 roubles. Assuming operations to be commenced in 1901, their completion could not be looked for before 1907. It is also proposed to effect canal communication with the port of Libau. Nikolaief in the south" likewise be brought into touch with the canal. Apart altogether from its strategic importance, the proposed canal will be a most potent factor in the development of trade and cheaper transit of goods, and from a financial point of view the undertaking gives every promise of being most successful, as the canal joining the two seas will pass through the most fertile part of Russia's agricultural provinces, and their most important products—namely, grain and wood—as also iron, salt, etc., will naturally be despatched by this, the shortest water route. About forty years ago a number of shallow canals, having a depth of from three to four feet, were constructed for the purpose of passing the rapids encountered on the Dneiper, and in the report on the project attention is called to the fact that the upper reaches of this river offer serious hindrances to the present undertaking on account of the wooded and marshy nature of the land in these localities. Several engineer specialists employed on undertaking in the south of Russia will it is understood, be invited to take part in the development of the project. Of course, there are several circumstances to be taken into consideration before the scheme can be officially sanctioned, the most weighty being the finding of means by the Minister of Finance.

THE great horse question naturally comes to the front with the troubles in South Africa. The War Office authorities have never hitherto put in operation the system established eight or nine years ago which gives them the right on payment of an annual retaining fee to the owner of 10s. per horse to buy outright at a fixed price any animal required. As a matter of business the London General Omnibus and Road Car Companies held their horses at the disposal of the country and have made a nice little income over it. The War Office about 20th September made an experimental beginning by calling up ten horses from the Road Car Company; they have also notified the companies that the full number of horses may be requisitioned at any moment. The plan is no doubt an excellent one, as it places the military in possession of first rate transport and artillery horses in hard condition. It will take a little time no doubt to teach the equine conscript in gun team or waggon that there are ways of starting him other than by the familiar bus bell; but one thing is certain: the horse which has enjoyed a year's experience in the sights and sounds of London streets will very quickly learn to accommodate himself to surroundings.

THE WEST AFRICA MALARIA MISSION.

THE following letter has just been received by Mr. Alfred L. Jones, of Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co., Liverpool, from Dr. Ronald Ross, who was sent out to Sierra Leone by the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases to trace the cause, etc., of malaria:—

"Dear Mr. Jones,—

"We have now practically finished our work here. We have found—"(a) That local species of Anopheles (mosquitoes) carry malaria. "(b) That these species breed in a few stagnant puddles. "These observations support my inaugural lecture at every point. Needless to say we have done most exceptionally lucky to have done so much in so short a time. We shall, of course, wind up with a scientific report to the committee. The practical results to be derived from the facts which we have obtained will depend solely on the Government and medical profession here. Fortunately Major Nathan is taking great interest in our work, and so are the colonial doctors. Of course we could kill most of the Anopheles grubs here in a few hours with kerosene oil, and the thing will be done shortly after Ould arrives. But this won't be enough. It is necessary that the operations be continued systematically, and that some of the more dangerous puddles be drained (costing a rifle). Consequently the Governor asked us to advise It suggested that one of his medical officers be put in charge of operations against the mosquito, and that he be given a trustworthy native assistant. The proposal is before the Governor.

"For many scientific reasons we have come to the conclusion that the truly malarial fever is caused here solely by the mosquito—probably entirely by the Anopheles species. We estimate then that most of the malarial fever here can be got rid of at almost no cost except of a little energy on the part of the local authorities. I am having a look round at the other medical and sanitary matters—drainage, conservancy, etc. You will understand, of course, that it will take some time for the public to get the mosquito theory into their heads, but it will come in time. Many thanks for sending Ould. I propose to show him what to do here, and then send him down the coast. It has been quite impossible for us to go over to Accra, We should have had to start a week ago if we wished to catch the Fanteo on her return. This would have broken off our work here at the most important point. Dr. Strachan, chief medical officer of Lagos, is hard at work on Anopheles there, and you may be sure that the alarm will be raised all down the coast before long-Ould can show them how to hunt up the puddles.

"Dr. Van Neck has arrived here.

"Yours sincerely, "R. Ross."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Amana, 2,160 tons Captain T. Carr, arrived in harbour, to-day, from Cardiff via Aden in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kola, 497 tons, Captain J. A. Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain H. Gay, Mr. Johnson, Mr. C. H. J. Rustomjee, Mrs. Parker, Mr. D. Lindsay, Mr. P. J. Padshah, and 50 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, 1,552 tons, Captain D Alexander, arrived in harbour on 14th instant from Liverpool, 16th September, with a general cargo. On 16, 17 and 18 September and 6 October, during the voyage she met with bad weather. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 14.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Shannon	2380	Wibmer			P & O Co
Kangra	1478	Dogge			M M & Co
Polluce	1286	Soich			A L S N Co
White Cross	1944	Taylor			K N & Co
Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
Bombay	2019	Fraser			Bombay Co
Nankin	2557	Bennett			P & O Co
Okhla	3436	Rickford			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Sharpe			M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Simla		Dowell			Transport

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
C	Henry Bolckow	639	Brown	Jedda	18-10	B & P S N Co
D	King Arthur	1047	Barron	P Gulf	14-10	B & P S N Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	14-10	Shprd & Co
	Sabermati	524	Fakeera	Karachi	14-10	Do
	Premier	51	Ebrahim			Do
	30 Ton Crane.					
	Savitri	72				Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
7	Amana	2160	Carr	Liverpool		K Nixon & Co
9	Stanley Hall	2660	Brown	Kurrachi	18-10	K Nixon & Co
12	Clan Macleod	1583	Walker			F M & Co
16	Murex	2329	Halliday	Genoa	27-10	W & A G & Co
	100 Ton Crane.					
	Simla	1039	Bamber	P Gulf	19-10	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Amana s	Carr	Cardiff via Aden.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Oct 12.
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden, Oct. 8.
	Clan Cameron s	Alexander	Liverpool, Sept. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Lawntaur s	Irving	Rangoon, &c.
	R I M S	Grier	Calcutta.
	Kola s	Piffard	Karachi.
	Carthage s	Robertson	Karachi.
	Okara s	Fry	Aden. Calcutta.

The steamer Amana, entered for loading on Saturday, for London, Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—32 bales wool, Jina Valley.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Stanley Hall s—7,920 cwt linseed, John Fachiri.
Muren s—2,901 cwt mowraseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 14th October, 1899.

There will be drill in the Riding School daily for Recruits from 7 a.m.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on ... instant, for Recruits from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th October, 1899.

1. Detail:—
Orderly Sergt for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt D A Pinder.
No. 2 Company—Sergt J J Marsland.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. H. Gun drill.
Thursday at 6-45 a.m. Instructions in Gun Laying.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Lecture on Gunnery and Instructions in Gun Laying.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

AT Canterbury on September 20, the county magistrates had before them the case of Arthur Alfred John Chandler, lately tenant of the Pier Hotel, Herne Bay, charged, under the Debtors Act, with unlawfully removing certain property within four months of his bankruptcy. Alfred Chandler, a cousin, was charged with aiding and abetting. The proceedings were taken by order of Judge Selfe, and at the instance of the Public Prosecutor. It was estimated that nearly £1,000 worth of goods were removed. The prisoners obtained two vans and horses from Hastings, and with the assistance of the men cleared the hotel. The procedure was for the vans to go from Canterbury (where Alfred Chandler hired stables), late at night, to Herne Bay, receive the goods, and return to Canterbury, arriving early in the morning. This continued for several nights. The prisoner then consigned the goods in fictitious names to Rye, Hastings, Oare, and Winchelsea. Eventually some of the goods were seized on the railway and other places, by order of the Official Receiver. The others had been disposed of. The hearing was adjourned.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING INDIAN ARTWARE FOR PRESENTS TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS AT HOME FOR THE COMING CHRISTMAS OCCASION.

WITH the view to REDUCE our Stock of INDIAN ARTWARE which has accumulated greatly during the last three years of the prevalence of plague, on account of which very few Tourists visited India during the period, we are now SELLING OFF these Goods at a REDUCTION of 20 per cent. all round.

S. J. TELLERY & CO.,
Alice Building, Hornby Row.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899,
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a [illegible] of our stock of Engravings. We, therefore, request those seeking any [illegible] engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and convenient premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for,
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette".
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE;"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14.

THERE were extra allotments of Indian Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 1,60,000 of Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-8; Rs. 8,00,000 of Telegraphic Transfers on Bombay, and Rs. 8,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols continued at 103 7-8; French Rentes at 100 1-2; and Indian Sterling Loan at 112. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25-30 fcs.; Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent, to £63 1-8. Bar Silver was 1-8d. dearer, at 26 7-8d. per oz.; and in New York 3-8 cent, at 58 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent. lower, at 4·86 5-8 dollars.

Further extra allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made in London to-day of Rs. 4,00,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 13,50,000 on Calcutta, at 1s 4 5-32d.

In consols there was an advance to-day of 1-16 per cent. at 103 15-16. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25-29 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112; but 31-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 per cent., to £63 3-16. Rates of Discount were quoted at 4 5-8 per cent. for both Short London Bills at 3 months' sight and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver declined 1-8d. to 26 3-4d. per oz. and 1-4 cent in New York, to 58 3-8 cents per oz., demand exchange on London remaining at 4·86 5-8 dollars. The shipments of specie comprised £200,000 in silver, and £10,000 in gold, to Bombay.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 41 1-2s. per 416 lbs, October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market quiet but steady; Linseed at 43 3-4, October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-16d; and American Arrivals 1-64 to 1-32d. extreme quotations being 3 13-16d. per lb. for October, and 3 3-4d. for February-March delivery; spot prices of East Indians were unchanged all round. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the imports 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

To-day Spot Mid-Americans recovered 1-32d. in Liverpool; and American Arrivals 3-64d., prices for extreme deliveries being 3 55-64d. for October, and 351 6-4d. for February-March. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 7,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats steady, Arrivals firm. The Manchester market was quiet but steady. In the total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday there was a falling off to the extent of 12,000 bales, as compared with the previouss week, at 62,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 less, at 51,000 bales. The week's Imports were 20,000 bales greater, at 63,000 bales. The total stock increased by 7,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 723,000 bales.

In New York, Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent. lower, at 7 3-16 cents per lb.; January Futures were 2 points higher, at 6·95 cents, and April unchanged, at 7·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands to-day moved up 1-16 cent, to 7 1-4 cents; and Futures advanced 4 points each, to 6 99 and 7·07 cents per lb. for January and April, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 52,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 1,870,000 bales, compared with 1,450,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The statement of the shipments of Cottons and Twist during last month showed there were 28,100,000 yards, or 7,000 bales and 4,400 cases, of "Plain Cottons" shipped to Bombay; 79,40,000 yards, or 23,800 bales, and 4,300 cases to Calcutta; 8,300,000 yards, or 2,100 bales, and 1,600 cases to Karachi; 6,200,000 yards, or 2,300 bales and 800 cases to Madras. Of "Colored Cottons" 7,950,000 yards were shipped to Bombay, 7,050,000 to Calcutta, 2,050,000 yards to Karachi, and 550,000 yards to Madras; and of "Painted," 12,400,000y ards to Bombay, 6,350,000 yards to Calcutta, 2,800,000 yards to Karachi, and 1,350,000 yards to Madras. The missions of Twist were 1,250,000 lbs. to Madras, 950,000 lbs. to Calcutta, 650,000 lbs. to Bombay, and 150,00 lbs. to Karachi.

The Banks and local markets having been closed to-day for the Hindu Dussera holiday, we have no fresh news to report relating to them.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,007	bales.
Wheat	7,240	cwts.
Linseed	21,68	"
Raepseed	1,439	"
Gingellyseed	638	"
Castorseed	727	"
Rice	53,566	"

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS
LONDON, OCT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Brownuggur, 3 8-32. The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 7-8
2 per cent. Consols	100¼
2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-8
3 1-2 Silver	26 7-8

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, OCT. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, left here, yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, OCT. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Japan, sailed for Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, OCT. 14

The steamer Chusan, arrived here, yesterday evening, from Bombay.

The steamer Coromandel, left here this afternoon, for Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Aproximate return of traffic for week ended 30th September, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	80,000	2,45,000	4,000	3,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	174	531	9	714
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	9,98,193	20,68,239	35,672	31,02,104
Total for 13 weeks..	10,78,193	23,13,239	39,672	34,31,104
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	75,746	1,58,524	9,955	2,44,125
Per mile as Ry. do.	167	344	21	532
Total to corresponding date do.	9,32,216	18,37,617	48,764	28,18,597

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 83,985
Ditto to date ..... " 6,12,507

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th September 1899, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	600	...	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	23	35	...	58
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	4,245	2,039	10	6,294
Total for 13 weeks..	4,645	2,639	10	7,294
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	224	28	4	506
Per mile of Ry. do.	15	12	..	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,976	2,397	24	6,397

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 492
Ditto to date ..... " 897

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

EDYE—September 23, wife of Capt R Edye, late Malay States Guides, Egerton Cottage, Furze Platt, Maiden-head.

MARRIAGE.

OGILVIE—CUNNINGHAM—September 23, at Edinburgh, W H Ogilvie, Capt Indian Medical Service, son of late Dr Ogilvie Bey, of Alexandria, to Robina Cunningham Hannay, daughter of late Surg-Major R W Cunningham, Indian Med Service.

DEATH.

HUSSEY—October 14, at London, Harold Saxby, Assistant Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay, third son of the late William Henry Hussey, and the beloved husband of Ada Hussey, aged 33 years and 4 months, R. I P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACOB—September 27, at Quetta, the wife of Captain C W Jacob, Baluchistan Regiment, of a son.

WALKER—October 9, at Lahore, the wife of Major P G Walker, of a daughter, stillborn.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1899.

THE Press Censorship established by the British Staff in South Africa has effectually delayed the publication of military operations which cannot be said to be successful. On Thursday it was stated that there had been no fighting between the Boers and the British. It so happened that there was a block on the cables between South Africa and the United Kingdom, and that all messages were fully twenty-four hours late. The block on the cables becomes a matter of course when the only successes to be communicated are those of the enemy. On Friday there were persistent reports from the capital of Natal that the Freestaters had entered that colony and that the occupation of Newcastle was believed to be imminent. On Saturday we learned that the Boers had occupied Laing's Nek, and that they were entering Natal in considerable numbers through that pass. No hint is given as to whether that important position which was said to be held by a strong garrison held out, or whether the garrison streamed out as the enemy streamed in. We also learn that the Boers derailed an armoured train, forty miles south of Mafeking at Kraaipen. The train was carrying two seven-pounders, doubtless to strengthen the defences of Mafeking. Happily there was no loss of life, though what Reuter terms the crew on board the train appear to have fired into the darkness for four hours. The contest was brought to an end when the Boers brought up guns and pounded the train taking the men prisoners, including Lieutenant Nesbit who was slightly wounded. It was one of several armoured trains built at Durban. The armour consists of steel of a quality and thickness that precludes the possibility of being pierced by rifle-fire or maxims. Besides the engine and tender, each train has four steel-armoured carriages, each capable of carrying sixty marksmen, the loop-holes being so arranged that all can be utilised at once. There are three or four of these trains on the railway between Durban and Ladysmith. Sir Baden-Powell and Colonel Plumer, who were organising a force of 500 rough-riders at Mafeking, are thus completely isolated. The arrival of the 1st Munster Fusiliers would raise the garrison to 1,600 men and make the situation reasonably secure. It is stated that the position has been fortified and surrounded by mines charged with the new high explosive, lyddite. No news has come from Mafeking since, but artillery firing has been heard in that direction. That is, however, a matter of quite secondary interest to what has been happening on the Natal frontier. Not only were the Boers entering the colony through Laing's Nek in considerable numbers, probably 12,000 men, but the Freestaters advanced through the Tentwa Pass, thirty-five miles from Ladysmith. We hear of Sir George White at Ladysmith, where apparently the bulk of his force was concentrated. The British cavalry outposts in the direction of the Tentwa Pass were reinforced. A reconnaissance estimated the numerical strength of the Freestaters at 12,000 men.

We know nothing as to what has happened at Newcastle, full sixty miles to the north of Ladysmith. The presumption must be that it has followed the fate of Laing's Nek and has been occupied by the Boers. On Saturday the "Scotsman" received a telegram that a battle was raging near Ladysmith. Other reports give colour to this statement. They mention that General Sir George White was advancing with twelve guns from Ladysmith, to meet the Boers who were advancing to meet him with eleven guns. Military critics in London had anticipated on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, such a movement to frustrate the intention of the Boers to cut his communications. Here the War Office steps in with an oracular announcement that Sir George White had returned with his force to Ladysmith, "having failed to draw on the Boers." It is added that no fighting took place, and that General White's scouts are now watching the enemy's movements. It is sufficiently evident that this War Office announcement withholds more than it reveals. The object of Sir George White's movement was to attack the Boers and prevent them from cutting his communications. The suggestion that he failed to draw on the enemy to a battle in the open, is an afterthought, to account for his retiring on Ladysmith, leaving the object of his movement unaccomplished. In the nature of things there must have been a collision between the British and the Boers when they advanced against each other with a strong force of artillery. The correspondent of the "Scotsman" was doubtless speaking by the book when he stated that a battle was raging at Ladysmith on Saturday. The anxieties of the veteran General, who finds himself confronted by very serious complications, will not be lessened by the tumultuous cheering of Sir Redvers Buller and his staff on their departure from London for the Cape. Sir Redvers, will have the command of the Army Corps which will raise the troops in South Africa to between fifty and sixty thousand men. The burden and heat of the day will be borne by Sir George White, the ready-prepared laurels will be placed on the brow of the younger man. The temptation to endeavour by a decisive blow to end the war before this favorite of fortune arrives, must be very strong. Sir George White must be able to dispose, by now, of full 20,000 excellent troops, and reinforcements are arriving week by week. It is difficult to suppose, even if his communications be cut, that he will be in any serious danger. Protected by field-works in carefully-chosen positions such a force would be able to take care of itself, though it may not be able to force the fighting and compel the enemy to stake all on the issue of a pitched battle.

It will have been noticed that some of the troops from India that arrived at Durban were ordered to proceed at once to the Cape. That no doubt indicated the danger of a *coup de main* directed against Kimberley with diamond mines beyond the dreams of avarice. Mr. Cecil Rhodes doubtless had good reason to proceed in all haste to Kimberley to help to organise the defence. The unsightly dust heaps out of which the diamonds have been washed, have been fashioned into earth-works, which will no doubt, greatly strengthen the defences. It is fairly garrisoned, but if the Orange Free State directs an adequate force, well supplied with artillery, against that isolated position, there will be room for disaster. In 1895, when the Jameson Raid was being organised, Mr. Cecil Rhodes decided to place upon the American and European markets, diamonds valued at £4,000,000 sterling, or double the usual amount. This was to provide funds for what might happen, if the raid succeeded, and the Rand declared itself an independent republic. If two millions worth of diamonds be kept on hand in the store-houses of Kimberley, with a view to emergencies, a successful *coup* on that station would pay the Orange Free Staters remarkably well. It is evident that the military authorities in South Africa are fully aware of the importance of adding to the available force to face the unforeseen. A strong naval brigade is to be immediately landed by the British Admiral at Simon's Town. There are serious objections to the employment, any distance inland, of Blue Jackets taken from the iron clads, the delicate machinery of which they have been trained, with infinite labour and cost, to understand and to handle. The absence of these men from the cruisers or battleships to which they belong cripples the squadron. When it has been suddenly resolved to run this danger, it is evident that there must be something more urgent as a cause than the ardent patriotism of the admiral and his men.

FOR some time the Canadian Government have had the export trade of the Dominion placed on an organised basis, and the superior results which have been achieved were brought forward at the intercolonial conference of ministers of agriculture held in the early part of the year at Melbourne. It was then resolved that enquiries should be made as to the desirability of establishing an agency in great Britain for the distribution of Australian produce in combination with cool storage, it being felt that the provision of special means for reaching the consumers direct would develop the sale for Australian produce. Mr. Taverner, the Minister of Agriculture, started on a tour round the world for the purpose of gaining more detailed information, and he has now made his report, which declares the necessity for concentration in the Australian trade. He has discovered that nearly every description of butter imported into Great Britain from the Continent of Europe is controlled by organisation, either in the country where it is produced or in the market where it is sold, and the result [illegible] fluctuating prices. On the other hand, Australian traders not being organised, throw their products on the market by spasmodic efforts, alternately starving and glutting it. An instance of this evil is given. From the 1st to the 13th January not a single box of Australian butter was landed in England, and then on the 13th and 14th sufficient was landed at the docks for a half year's supply for the whole of London. Mr. Taverner proposes that a central depot be provided, and is of opinion that to be successful it must be a Government enterprise, although disapproving of Government control over the distribution. The provision of a depot is beyond the reach of private enterprise, and it is in a financial sense that Mr. Taverner favours the association of Government. The best situation, he thinks, is about midway between the Tilbury and Albert Docks, from which the Orient and Peninsular lines of steamers start respectively. Such a situation would place the depot conveniently for receipt and be near enough to the great railways to enable goods ordered off from the depot on one afternoon to be landed at almost any important town in Great Britain on the following morning. Mr. Taverner refers to the Manchester Ship Canal docks as showing how essential it is for the depot to be in close connection with the main railways. Further he thinks it should be large enough for the housing and handling requirements of every department of the export trade of the Australian colonies. The Minister of Agriculture proposes that the capacity of the store should be for 500,000 carcases, which he estimates would cost £250,000. The income is approximately fixed at £100,000, which he calculates on a lower scale of charges than at present paid, and his suggestions imply that all goods of a certain nature must be discharged at the depot; while if current rates were charged there would be a large margin which could be returned to the producer in the form of reduced rates. The "Melbourne Age," commends the scheme, but points out that "the difficulties in the way are vested interests, local jealousies and difference of opinion about the relative merits of co-operation and individual effort. These a well considered scheme with a reasonable prospect of lessened expenditure and increased prices cannot but sensibly weaken. Prima facie, Mr. Taverner's proposal is likely to fulfil these conditions as well as the others. The figures and details require filling in, and the objections have to be anticipated. All this, no doubt, will be done before the proposal for a central depot gets to the Federal Executive. That will be the time for exhaustive discussion of its merits. For the present it may be generally admitted that Mr. Taverner has proposed the very kind of thing which is required for the organisation of the export trade." This is not the whole of the good work accomplished by the Minister of Agriculture. He had an interview with Mr. Cecil Rhodes relative to the trade between Victoria and South Africa, and further, as a result of a conference with the Holder and Federal line of steamers a regular three-weekly service has been started between Australia and Natal and Capetown. The boats are specially fitted for the conveyance of live stock, and they should prove of great value to the Imperial Government for the transport of horses, a large number of which are likely to be required owing to the commencement of hostilities.

IN the present peaceful interval in the affairs of Argentina the subject that is causing the greatest anxiety to the people is the proposed conversion of the paper money of the Republic at a fixed rate for gold. Experiments in tinkering with the currency are not always wise, and in this instance, it is likely to be an expensive matter. The notes in circulation amount to 292,000,000 dols. and to convert this paper into gold at a rate of about two dollars currency for one of gold would require an available fund of 146,000,000 gold dollars. In round figures the capital necessary to effect the conversion would be not less than £30,000,000 sterling, and the annual service of a loan for that amount would exceed £1,500,000. At a time when the whole Republic is crying out for a reduction in taxation, and the prosperity of the agricultural industry is seriously threatened by the heavy calls of the national, provincial and municipal, revenues the additional burden of the heavy annual drain upon the national resources which the currency proposals would involve is an exceedingly serious matter. The present instability of the notes, and the fluctuation of the gold premium admittedly affect commercial interests injuriously, but at the same time any experiment with the circulating medium should only be attempted after most careful consideration. In the present instance it is suggested that the Argentine Government should obtain the services of a commission of European financial experts to make a thorough investigation of the currency of the Republic with a view of giving to it some measure of stability. In regard to this matter attention has been drawn to the probable advantage of modifying the monetary unit, the gold dollar being considered too high a standard of value for a young country burdened with debt and in the circumstances of the Argentine Republic. It is considered that the introduction of a franc or peseta would form a cheaper basis to work upon and would be much more convenient in all questions of wages and of the lesser commerce.

THE reduction of the postage between India and England from twopence halfpenny to a penny the half ounce, has been followed by a very remarkable increase in correspondence Last week the train conveying the home mail to Calcutta from Bombay had to put on no less than six mail vans, and competent opinion is found to declare that the contents of the mail bags are nearly double what they were a year ago. Some little time will no doubt elapse before the Indian Post Office will be able to take stock accurately of the position, but it begins to look very much as if this reform, which is undoubtedly doing much to strengthen the ties uniting India with the mother country, would very soon begin to pay for itself, if it does not actually come to be worked at a profit.

THE proposal to appoint a permanent adjutant to the Madras Artillery Volunteers has been negatived owing to the smallness of the body, but steps are to be taken to bring the corps into closer touch with the Royal Artillery.

ON page 6 will be found an interesting account of the negotiations between Great Britain and the Transvaal up to September 29th, the date of the last mail papers.

THE Hon. Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor, resumed charge of his office on Saturday.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Carthage were Surgeon-General Sibthorpe of Madras; Mr. R. M. A. Branson, barrister-at-law; Major H. E. Stanton, D. S. O., Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low; and Mr. A. H. Savage Lauder. Colonel G. M. Stevens, R. A., having been appointed to officiate as Brigadier-General, R. A., Bombay Command, proceeded on Inspection duty to Aden by the same vessel.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon from Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Clyde were Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant; Surgeon-General Bainbridge, Surgeon to the Government of Bombay; and the Rev. A. H. Bowmen.

MR. J. Grose, R. A., broke his collarbone whilst pig-sticking a few miles out of Delhi on Saturday.

TWO cases of anthrax have occurred amongst the horses of the 47th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Ferozepore.

ACCUSED Kala Bogha, a carpenter of Porbander charged with committing the murder of his friend named Tricumdas, a boy, has been sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Court of Porbandar.

THE reconstruction of a portion of the lines of the followers of the 48th Field Battery, R. A., at Barrackpore, has been sanctioned by Government.

THE question is under consideration of Government of placing St. Michael's Military Orphanage, attached to the R. C. Convent at Murree, which contains a number of orphans of British soldiers who have died out here as pensioners, on the same footing as other recognized military orphanages which draw a subsistance allowance from the revenues of the State.

As Miss Bell, barmaid at the Fraceati, Johannesburg, was about to ascend to her room, she met a tall white man, muffled up, and received a blow on the head. Recovering consiousness, she found she had been robbed of £120 in notes and all her jewellery, including a diamond ring. She reckons her loss at £800.

ANOTHER dacoity took place in Telhare Circle at the village of Chitalwadi where a shop of a Marwari was attacked and the corn stored taken away by the dacoits. The Marwadi was seriously injured. Several other grain riots took place at the villages of Sakui, Barsi, Takli, etc., in all of which corn was looted. The police authorities are trying to keep order in these villages. The dacoits are reported to be famine-stricken people.

A DACOITY took place recently at the village of Ranegaon Jastagaon in Akot taluka where the dacoits attacked the house of Tukaram Patel and looted the corn stored in it. Tukaram, in opposing the gang, was brutally beaten. He is now said to be lying in a precarious condition. The dacoits, about 30 in number, were armed with sticks and other weapons.

ON the 18th ultimo a riot occurred at Peshawar between the adherents of two factions in connection with the Imamship of a Mosque, resulting in serious injuries on both sides. The wounded were immediately removed to the Hospital at Mardan, where one man, who had been stabbed with a dagger, has since died. Five arrests had been made.

A REPORT of quite a different complexion is made concerning the rice crop of Bengal. Although the June rain-floods swamped the low-lying lands and prevented transplantation, the season was particularly favourable for rice-growing on the high lands, and thus owing to this compensating circumstance the total area at present under rice is virtually as large as last year's area. As for the crop, it seems pretty certain that there will be a 16 anna outturn, and something still better may even be reaped if favourable October showers are received.

"THE Studio" is about to publish a series of illustrated articles dealing with the subject of English decorative Art in 1899. The first of the series, which will appear in the October issue of the magazine, will contain a large number of illustrations of recently completed works by Mr. George Frampton, A. R. A., Mr. C. F. A. Voysey and Mr. Nelson Dawson, most of which will shortly be on view at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition at the New Gallery.

OWING to the serious results of the late disaster in Darjeeling, and the consequent representations of the Political Agent in Sikkim, it has been decided to postpone for the present the State visit of the Maharajah to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which would otherwise have taken place this month according to arrangement. For the same reasons a projected tour of the Lieutenant-Governor in Sikkim has been abandoned, the necessity being recognised of devoting all available funds and labour to urgently-needed repairs.

OWING to the steady decline of the indigo industry in the chief indigo-growing districts of Lower Bengal, where several factories have been closed, the area under indigo this year has fallen by about 14 per cent. It is moreover estimated that in only one district of any importance, Bhaghulpur, will this season's crop exceed 75 per cent of the normal outturn, and the average crop throughout Bengal and Behar will probably not exceed 60 per cent.

As in other provinces, the famine of 1897 naturally caused a big increase in the number of alienations of land in the Punjab, and the money-lender reaped a harvest of mortgages. But it is very encouraging to observe from a recent report on the subject, covering the last three years, that the money-lender did not really catch as many fish in his net as the alienation statistics might at first sight lead one to suppose. Of all the mortgages of land only half (so far as can be computed) went to professional usurers, and the other half went to zemindars. These figures, if they can be relied on, mean two things, both very gratifying—firstly, that mortgaged holdings do not always pass away from the cultivating classes to the trading classes; secondly, that while some cultivators have been running desperately short of funds others have been able to accumulate a financial surplus. Unfortunately only very meagre information on this interesting subject is at present available, but the Lieutenant-Governor has given a hint that in all future reports of the Registration Department fuller details will be welcome: the next report should therefore show more clearly how the money-lender stands in relation to his new rival, the prosperous agriculturist. "It may safely be said," remarks Sir Mackworth Young, "that the agriculturist prefers to sell to a brother agriculturist, and that he will only mortgage to the money-lender when in his grasp."

THE Lychgate erected by the Queen at Dovercourt Parish Church, in memory of British soldiers buried there who died of disease contracted during the Walcheren Expedition in 1809-11, was formally dedicated on Friday afternoon, and was declared open on behalf of her Majesty by General Gatacre.

THE steamer Ivernia, built for the Cunard Steamship Company, was launched last week from the yard of Messrs. Swan and Hunter at Wallsent-on-Tyne. The vessel, which has been constructed for the company's cargo and cattle traffic, is the fourth largest in the world. She is 600ft. long, 64ft. 6in. wide and 49ft. 6in. deep, with a gross burden of about 13,900 tons.

A NOTABLE development in the utilization of the telephone took place on Wednesday at Liverpool. The Houston Line steamer Hyades, lying in the Herculaneum Dock at that port, has been chartered by the Government as a transport in connexion with the Transvaal trouble. Mr. R. P. Houston, M.P., asked the local manager of the National Telephone Company if it was practicable to place a telephone promptly on board the Hyades to facilitate communication. In six hours the company's officials had established the desired connexion. Messrs. Houston and Co. are the first Liverpool shipowners to thus utilize the telephone to communicate with a vessel in dock.

BEFORE the expiration of September another Arctic expedition will leave England. It will be the Jeaffreson-Chowne Expedition, which is now rapidly fitting out. Mr. Joseph Russell Jeaffreson, the leader, is a son of Dr. Jeaffreson, of Leamington, and has previously been in search of the North Pole, having made a northern journey in 1897. Mr. Chowne is a [illegible]. The expedition will go from this country to Archangel, and then, as soon as the condition of the country permits, will proceed in sledges to some of the most unknown parts of Siberia. From Archangel part of the distance will be covered by steamer if the ice is not already firm in the Kara Straits. The idea of the undertaking is not so much to reach the Pole as to explore unknown districts in the Samoyede Peninsula and to observe the habits of the natives. This country is full of excellent sport, and offers good opportunities for carrying out observations which should be, from a scientific point of view, of the greatest value.

AT Liverpool, on Sept. 25, a charge was preferred against a manager of the Cunard Company of engaging two men for the steamship Campania in violation of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, which provides that such engagements shall not be made except by the holder of a licence, the owner, master, or mate of a ship, or a superintendent. The men, who were dock labourers, had been brought from Hull to supply the places of seamen who had struck in connexion with the dispute in the shipping trade. The magistrate dismissed the summons, pointing out that the section applied only to the engagement of "seamen or apprentices," and not of dock labourers. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, two local officials of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union were fined respectively £10 and £2 10s. for attempting to persuade certain seamen who had signed and agreement to proceed to sea in the steamship Rowena to refuse to fulfil their agreemnt

THE strike in the Dundee jute trade reached its final stage on Saturday, when the operatives at Lochee, who on Friday held out for a 5 per cent. advance in wages, returned to their employment.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Sept. 24:—The appointment of Li Ping Cheng as High Commissioner to investigate the military organisation of Feng-tien, Manchuria, is welcomed by Chinese of all classes. Though this official was cashiered on the demand of Germany in consequence of the outrages on missionaries in Shan-tung in 1897, he is held in general esteem by his countrymen as having a clean-handed record. I learn on good authority that his restoration to office, which is accompanied by marks of high favour from the Throne was warmly advocated by the Marquis Ito, and it is supposed to be likely to have an important bearing on affairs in the Manchurian provinces.

THE Army Reserve in Ceylon is directed to rejoin the Colors on or before the 27th instant for military service. Reservists will be medically examined at the Station Hospital, Colombo, and those belonging to the Cavalry and Infantry will be attached to the 2nd Bn. H. L. I., those of Royal Garrison Artillery, to 37 Coy. S. D. R. G. A., Royal Engineers to Royal Engineers, and Army Ordnance Corps to the A. O. Corps, Colombo.

THE Local Government Board has consented to the purchase by the Ealing District Council of the Manor House and park for the sum of £40,000. The vendors are Sir Spencer Walpole and Sir Horace Walpole, as trustees under the will of the late Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, who occupied the property for many years after his retirement from public life. The Manor House, which is a fine specimen of Inigo Jones's work, is at present occupied by Miss Perceval, the last surviving daughter of Prime Minister Perceval, and the sale is subject to her life interest. It is proposed to utilise the house as a public library, picture gallery, and museum, while accommodation may also be found for technical classes. The park consists of about thirty acres, and is magnificently wooded. It adjoins Ealing Green and Lammas Park, and the three together will provide over a mile of open space and pleasure ground. The Middlesex County Council has contributed £10,000 towards the cost, and the Ealing District Council is appealing for assistance to various London bodies which have funds available for such purposes.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

THE DESTRUCTION OF AN ARMOURED TRAIN BY THE BOERS.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The destruction of an armoured train by the Boers, reported by Reuter's special correspondent, on the Western frontier of the Transvaal has been confirmed.

The Boers derailed the train which was proceeding late last night towards Mafeking with two seven-pounder guns on board. After bombarding the train with Artillery for half-an-hour those on the train were made prisoners except the driver, who is missing.

The affair took place at Kraaipen, a station forty miles south of Mafeking.

OCT. 14.

Further particulars of the attack on the armoured train state that the crew on board maintained a brisk fire for four hours after the train was derailed, but were overborne by the artillery fire of the enemy. Two escaped and those captured include Lieutenant Nesbit, who was slightly wounded.

OCT. 15.

It appears that nobody was killed in the attack on the armoured train.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

OCT. 13.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Bloemfontein, and all Britishers have been ordered to leave the country immediately

ADVANCE OF THE FREESTATERS.

Reuter's correspondent at Ladysmith telegraphs that the Freestaters are advancing through the Tentwa Pass, about 35 miles distant from Ladysmith. The British Cavalry outposts have been reinforced.

REPORTED BATTLE AT LADYSMITH.

OCT. 14.

The *Scotsman* publishes a telegram from its correspondent stating that a battle is raging near Ladysmith.

Other reports say that General Sir George White has advanced with twelve guns from Ladysmith to attack the Boers, who were advancing with eleven guns.

Military critics in London had anticipated Sir George White's advance, the movements of the Boers indicating their intention to cut his communications.

THE MOVEMENTS AT LADYSMITH.

The War Office announces that General Sir George White has returned with his force to Ladysmith having failed to draw on the Boers. No fighting took place.

General White's scouts are now watching the enemy's movements.

The Boer Commando in the vicinity of Ladysmith is reported to be four miles off and with at least twelve guns.

The British combatants at Ladysmith number nine thousand with 32 guns.

NOTHING FROM MAFEKING.

There is no news from Mafeking but artillery firing has been heard in that direction.

REPORTED ATTACK ON MAFEKING.

OCT. 15.

Reports are current, which have not been confirmed, that the Boers have attacked Mafeking and been repulsed.

A NAVAL BRIGADE TO BE LANDED.

The British Admiral at Simonstown has ordered the immediate landing of a strong Naval Brigade.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

The transports Gaul, Henzada and India have arrived at Durban.

ARRIVAL OF THE POWERFUL AT CAPETOWN.

The battleship Powerful, has arrived at Capetown from China, and has landed two hundred of the Yorkshire Regiment brought on from Mauritius.

CANADA SENDS A FORCE TO THE CAPE.

Canada equips and despatches one thousand volunteers to South Africa immediately.

SPLENDID SEND-OFF FOR SIR REDVERS BULLER.

Waterloo Station was to-day the scene of great excitement on the occasion of the departure of General Sir Redvers Buller and his Staff for Southampton, where they embark for the Cape.

There was a large gathering of friends to wish them good-bye, including the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley and Lord Lansdowne, and also of the public.

The greatest enthusiasm was shown, and as the train steamed out of the station, the large crowds gave ringing cheers mingled with shouts of "remember Majuba Hill."

PROCLAMATION BY THE GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL AT CAPETOWN.

OCT. 15.

The German Counsul-General at Capetown has issued a proclamation of neutrality and enjoining all Germans to keep aloof from any participation in hostilities.

ADVANCE OF THE BOERS.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 14.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires on the 14th October :—

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs that a reconnaisance pushed out from Ladysmith shows that the invading force from the Free State numbers approximately 12,000 men.

News is expected to reach London hourly of an important engagement in the neighbourhood of Ladysmith.

The Boers have debouched from the passes in considerable strength. Their forces include several batteries of artillery. It is supposed that the presence of the guns may commit them to accepting battle in the open.

Sir George White is believed to have moved out to Ladysmith with a view to attacking them forthwith.

Vryburg, where the armoured train is reported have been destroyed, is a small town and railway station in British Bechuanaland, mid-way on the line between Kimberley and Mafeking. It has or used to have some small outlying forts for the protection of the approaches to the line : but there is probably no garrison there worth speaking of. The armoured train has been constructed during the past few weeks by the Engineers at Cape Town ; but it was difficult to see, says the "Pioneer," of what use it was likely to be in the circumstances of the situation. When a line is so exposed that it is liable to be broken up anywhere and everywhere along its whole length all trains are much alike ; and become so many traps for their passengers and easy prizes for small parties of an enterprising enemy. It is regrettable that want of caution or want of information should have betrayed the local commanders from allowing the campaign to open with another version of Bronker's Spruit. The Free States Boers also appreciate the weakness of our position, and are moving down the Modder River in the south-west of their territory against the line which there lies at their mercy, and another commando is pretty sure to make an attempt on the Orange River Station on account of the importance of the bridge. Kimberley and Mafeking will probably be left alone for the present, since the Boers must be as well aware as ourselves that that the decisive ground is Natal. The situation there has come to a head very rapidly. The Orange Free State forces have crossed the Drakenbergs in great force through the railway gap and are advancing upon Sir George White's flank at Ladysmith. If the British reconnaissances have judged their strength correctly they amount to 12,000 men, which would be actually two-thirds of the total fighting force of the State. As the message also speaks of the Boers pouring in from all sides into the exposed north-west angle of Natal, we may assume that the British troops have been called in from their positions towards the frontier about Newcastle. Every consideration has indicated that it would be the British commander's aim to concentrate in a central position near Ladysmith and compel the Boers, if possible, to come to action on open ground that would enable disciplined manœuvring and battle tactics to tell. There is a strong position in advance of Ladysmith at Glencoe, and it is quite possible that Sir George White while holding that to check the advance of the Transvaal, Boers may throw the bulk of his force on the Free Staters. At any rate he will have gained far greater opportunities by retiring than he could have hoped for, while his troops were cooped up in their narrow and dangerous position on the frontier.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The death is announced of Admiral Colomb.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 14.

The Indian railway receipts show a further great advance, the earnings for the last week of September being twelve lakhs better than those of the corresponding week of 1898, while the total for the first six months of the official year is nearly thirty lakhs more than that of same period of 1898.

THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The Government of India have ruled that Officers of the Subordinate Educational Service when acting in appointments reserved for Officers of the Indian or Provincial Service, also Officers of Provincial Educational Service when acting in appointment reserved for Indian Service shall not receive less than their substantive pay, acting allowances for Subordinate Officers, however, being governed in such cases by the rule which limits the salary of the officiating officer to the pay of the officer for whom he acts. The resolution adds that an officer of the Provincial Service holding temporarily an appointment reserved for Indian Service which is substantively vacant may be granted full allowance of Rs. 100 monthly without any qualifying restriction. Similarly officers of Subordinate Service holding temporarily appointments, reserved for Indian or Provincial Service which are substantively vacant may draw without qualifying restriction monthly allowances of 75 and 50 rupees respectively.

REVIEW OF THE WORKING OF THE MINTS DURING 1898-99.

The Review of the working of the Mints in 1898-99 is published, showing that 2,77,55,705 rupees' worth of gold was received in exchange for rupees, and 26 lakhs worth of small silver coins were struck ; also 44 lakhs of new rupees for Kashmir and 23 lakhs for Bhopal, and three crores' worth of silver dollars. The number of offences against coinage fell off considerably during the year and almost all counterfeit coins found were badly made, the castings showing that the forging of struck coins is practically non-existent, very special precautions having been taken to detect them during the year.

The Governor-General in conclusion, acknowledges the efficiency with which both Mints and Assay Departments have been worked by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Major Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel Scully, Captain Lloyd-Jones, and Lieutenant-Colonel Martin.

THE KOHAT KURRAM COMMAND.

Colonel E. G. Barrow, Deputy to Secretary Government of India, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Vousmen, as Colonel onthe Staff, Commanding the Kohat Kurram Force.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, OCT. 15.

There were 13 cases and 22 deaths recorded in the City yesterday, the total mortality being 29 : in the Cantonment 1 case, 2 deaths ; in the Suburban area 1 case, 1 death ; and in the District 172 cases, 133 deaths.

To-day's returns shows 9 cases and 10 deaths, the total mortality, being 16 : in the Cantonment and the Suburban area 1 case each, and in the District 175 cases and 129 deaths.

DEATH OF H. H. KRISHNAJIRAO POWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEWAS, OCT. 15.

His Highness Krishnajirao Babasaheb Powar, Raja of the senior branch, expired suddenly on Thursday, at about 9 p.m. For some months his Highness was suffering from acute pain in his chest, and his unexpected death was probably due to heart-disease. He was in his fifteeth year.

The old Raja was very popular ; he had won the hearts of his subjects by his winning manners and most amiable disposition. He had a kind word to say to every one, and from top to toe he was full of sweet courtesy ; his kindness, generosity and tenderness are on everybody's lips. All his people mourn for him and a deep gloom is cast over the whole town. The late Raja has done a series of good works for his subjects, among which the Ranibag Water Works will perpetuate his undying memory.

The late Raja was the brother-in-law of his Highness Maharaja Scindia who was shocked at this deplorable event. The Maharaja is expected here very soon.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th October, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	15	10	51 a.m.	...	24
Suez	15	12	35 p.m.	...	35

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 15th October, 1899.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	31	9	1
„ Karachi	0	25	...	1
„ Madras	0	40	...	5

A LARGE tiger was trapped in the Hunsur forests on the 10th morning and will be brought to Mysore and kept in the "Karohatty" in place of the one that died there recently. Her Highness the Maharani-Regent and Prince Basappaji Urs are likely to visit the animal before it is brought here.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

EXTRA DAY.

SATURDAY saw the close of the ninth annual athletic gathering of the Bombay Gymkhana. As on the previous days there was a large attendance of spectators, and the interest in the proceedings was well maintained. Unfortunately the close of the meeting was marred by an accident to Mr. F. P. Sweeton, as, after the Lloyd Lindsay competition, his horse bolted and threw him rather heavily. Mr. Sweeton was taken to the St. George's Hospital where his injuries were attended to.

The tent pegging over a jump, in which there were thirteen competitors was very interesting. Lady Lily cleared the jump in the prettiest style, but Mr. McCausland was unable to take the peg. Mr. Fischer, who secured points for the jump and peg, led on the first round, but in the second, his pony, Hurlingham, jibbed and refused to compete. Mr. McCausland placed Lady Lily at the disposal of Mr. Fischer, but by the time he had mounted he was disqualified by time. Mr. Froom gave a creditable performance and won the event. In the tandem race several of the leaders behaved badly, and the event was an easy victory for Lieutenant Corbett's pair of greys. There were five competitors in the Ladies' driving competition, and Mrs. Smetham's smart turn out, which was nicely driven through all the gates and posts, won on the first trial. There was a capital race in the Pony Hurdle Scurry. At the penultimate jump, Cypress, Snipe and Pasha were together, but at the last jump Cypress went to the front and won easily. There was an excellent race for second place, Pasha beating Snipe very narrowly on the post. In the Lloyd Lindsay competition the judges gave the verdict to the Bombay Light Horse, A team, though the "Ne'er-do-wells," seemed to win the popular favour.

At the close of the sports, Mrs. Sanders-Slater distributed the prizes to the competitors who had been successful during the three days of the mounted sports. Mr. Fischer carried off the largest number of prizes, and therefore won the handsome Steuart Cup awarded to the competitor who obtains the highest number of prizes at the mounted sports. Mr. Fischer was also awarded the first prize for the highest marks obtained at the mud sports. Mr. Rivers-Smith receiving the second prize. Miss Mills was given the first prize for ladies for the highest marks at the mud sports. The proceedings closed with cheers for Mrs. Sanders-Slater, and also for the joint honorary secretaries who had satisfactorily carried out the arrangements for the meeting. The following are the results of the days' events :—

Tent Pegging—Over a jump, carrying a spear, then taking a peg.

Mr A H Froom ... 1
Mr F W Martin ... 2
Mr W C Paleologus ... 3

Thirteen competed.

Tandem Race—To ride one horse and drive another.

Lieut Corbett, R N ... 1
Lieut Courage, R N ... 2

Four competed. Won in a trot.

LADIES' DRIVING COMPETITION.

Mrs Smetham ... 1
Miss Turner ... 2
Miss Mills ... 3
Mrs Deane ... 0
Miss Brooks ... 0

Pony Hurdle Scurry.—Cup Rs 49. Three furlongs.

Lieut A V Courage's g a p Cypress.
Mr A T Laing's c a p Pasha.
Mr G H Townsend's g a p Snide.

Ten ran. Won by four lengths, a nose between second and third.

LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION

Bombay Light Horse A Team.		The Ne'er-do-Wells.	
Sergt. E. Rivers-Smith	1	Mr. J. C. Brooks	2
Trooper Froom		Mr. G. H. Brooks	
„ Ogston		Mr. T. Laing	
„ A. Smith		Mr. B. J. B. Stephens	

Also competed Light Horse B Team, Naval Team and Split Peg Team.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL SCOTS "A." VS. WELSH REGIMENT.

REPLAYED SEMI-FINAL.

THE Royal Scots "A." team and the Welsh having drawn in the semi-final of the Harris Tournament, the tie was replayed on Saturday evening on the Cooperage, before a large attendance of on lookers. In the first half the game was very evenly contested, though the Scots forwards played up a little more smartly than their opponents. The Scots should have scored in the first half, but Adams, the Welsh goal-keeper, made some remarkable saves, and at half time, the teams crossed over with no score. In the second half the Scots had the best of the game, but the Welsh defence was very sound. Towards the close, however, the Welsh back division were beaten, and in the last fifteen minutes the Scots put on three goals. The Welsh played a plucky game Adams especially giving a fine exhibition in goal, but when the whistle blew the result was :—Royal Scots, 3 goals ; Welsh Regiment, nil.

Referee, Mr. Parker, Rovers Club.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

ON Saturday the pack of hounds for the Bombay Hunt arrived under the care of the new huntsman, Stacey, by the "Clan Cameron." Hunting should begin about the middle of November, and the prospects for the Hunt are most encouraging. The kennels at Bandora have been thoroughly overhauled for the reception of the hounds, the working having been carried out under the supervision of Mr. "Zit" Remington. The pack consists of 23 couple of hounds, purchased from Wilton, and before being shipped, they were kept at Hanwell under the care of Stacey. They were landed in capital condition after a good voyage. Mr. Symington, the master, will this season hunt the pack himself, but as he is not expected out before the beginning of December, Mr. Thesiger will take up his residence at the kennels, temporarily. The Hunt Committee for the season is as under :—Messrs. G. K. Remington, H. E. E. Procter, G. H. Townsend, J. L. Symons, and F. C. Macrae. Among those who may be expected to be seen in the field, are Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Adams-Wylie, Mrs. Dyson and Mrs. Cecil Gray.

BELGAUM CHESS TOURNAMENT.

THE fourth annual Chess Tournament, which opened at Belgaum on Wednesday, is this year being carried on in rather unfavourable circumstances. The entries have not come up to expectations, and none of the Calcutta champions has been able to accept the invitation of the Belgaum Committee The tournament is a two round one on the American principle, and the following are the results at present to hand :—

		Won.	Drawn.	Lost.
(1)	Mr. Beaman	..	2	...
(2)	„ Lunage	1	1	0
(3)	„ Marbhat	1	...	1
(4)	„ Deshpande	1	...	...
(5)	„ Richardson	...	...	1
(6)	„ Wamansastri	1	...	...
(7)	„ Rambhat	1	1	...
(8)	„ Waid	...	...	1
(9)	„ Dopeshwar	...	...	1
(10)	„ Narayen	...	..	1
(11)	„ Kulkarni	...	...	...

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been decided to abolish the appointment of R. A. Officer with Mountain Guns attached to the Native Infantry regiments in Assam, and instead to detail an R. A. Officer annually to inspect the guns &c.

Lieutenant Tancred, 1st Central India Horse, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Brigadier-General Lugard has proceeded on short leave: Lieutenant-Colonel Routh, Assistant Adjutant-General, assuming temporary command of the Southern District,

Captain Money Shewan, R. E., comes to India for a four of service.

Veterinary Lieutenants Garr and Millar, A. V. D. will rejoin for duty in November next.

Lieutenant Norman, 18th Bengal Lancers, is about to be appointed to the cavalry of the Corps of Guides.

OWING to the increased activity of false coiners and the unsatisfactory manner in which they are dealt with when apprehended, Government has directed that, as a precautionary measure, the finger impressions of all persons concerned in such offences should invariably be taken and circulated to the Police of other Provinces.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE words "The Transvaal Crisis" no longer unfortunately suffice as a heading for any comments on the deplorable state of affairs in South Africa. That limited description might have served before the Orange Free State took up its present determined attitude. Everybody now realises that we have to deal with an issue much larger and vastly more grave than it presented itself when Mr. Chamberlain, in his wisdom, decided to put his hand to the plough, to use an expression that will become historical. This has been an exciting week and it is no mere *facon de parler*, but the literal fact to say that the progress—for it has been alas ! continued and uninterrupted progress—of the deadly quarrel between the Government of this country and that of the South African Republic has entirely absorbed public attention. Events which at any other time would have claimed considerable notice have been entirely ignored, another proof of the accusation often brought against the people of the United Kingdom, namely, that they are constitutionally incapable of thinking about more than one thing at a time. Before referring to what has been passing during the past seven days in Cape Coloney and Natal, in the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, I will say something about—what is perhaps after all most important—the feeling at Home. To commence with

THE SCENE IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

on Sunday afternoon. You will have heard through Reuter's Agent of the results that came from the somewhat ill-advised attempts of Dr. G. B. Clark, M. P., Mr. Hodgen Pratt and others to hold a demonstration beneath the shadow of the Nelson Monument against the policy of Her Majesty's Government. There was a demonstration in numbers equalling any similar gathering in Trafalgar Square since the "Unemployed" ferment of from twelve to fourteen years ago, but not exactly the kind of demonstration desired by those who organised it in the first instance. I say in the first instance, for it is evident, that there were two sets of organisers. The successful capture of the Square early in the afternoon by the anti-Boers, and the refusal on the part of the invaders to allow the original programme to be carried out, were clearly planned beforehand, but by whom it is not posible to say. Nor does it matter very much. Certainly, whoever he was, he showed himself a good tactician from one point of view, though it may be open to doubt whether this silencing of the pro-Boers by clamour has not done the other side more good than if they had been allowed to deliver without molestation their speeches. If the speeches they meditated had been delivered and proved to be as intemperate in tone as the resolution they proposed (printed in the newspapers beforehand,) President Kruger need not regret what happened. It is a pity for their own cause, that the anti-Boers of Trafalgar Square did not confine themselves to booing. That, though perhaps not very highminded, was harmless compared to the pelting of elderly gentlemen and harmless, if somewhat fussy, ladies with missiles more dangerous than eggs (not freshly laid) or the kindly fruits of the earth in the shape of overripe pears and tomatoes. I myself did not see it, but "heavy pieces of wood," bags filled with sand and walnuts, were hurled at the would-be orators of both sexes vainly attempting to make their voices heard above the incessant din. The artist, Mr. Moscheles, who took a prominent part in the "coulisses" of the Hague Conference, had a narrow escape from an open pocket-knife aimed at him, his neck being grazed. A lady received a severe blow on the right eye and a newspapeper reporter, who ought to have been granted rights of neutrality, got an ugly cut in the face. The climax was reached when one of the numerous youngmen carrying small Union Jacks fought his way to the plinth and with dramatic gestures pointed to the statue of the hero of the Nile. This act of heroism was frantically cheered, but the cheers changed to groans when it was seen that the other occupants of the "platform" were trying to push the intruder down. A determined rush forward was made ; but the police who were present in strong force successfully intervened. Finally the promoters retired under a police escort, but as it was, some of them, notably Mr. H. M. Hyndman, were rather badly knocked about, and quite a number of silk hats were smashed in. Numerous meetings for and against the Government policy have been held all over the country, but no disturbances of a serious character occurred. At one or two places the anti-Boers have changed the complexion of the meeting, but although they rejected the resolution bought forward by their opponents they did not, like their more disorderly brethren in London, decline to hear what the pro-Boers had to say for themselves. These meetings have also brought out certain notable

DIVISIONS OF OPINION.

Thus, for instance, we find a Liberal member, Mr. Compton Rickett (of Rickett's Blue fame) not only abstaining from attending an anti-war meeting in his constituency, but writing a letter warmly approving of the Colonial Secretary's action. On the other hand, we have witnessed what must be called the defection of Sir Edward Clarke, the strong anti-Chamberlain attitude of Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., and the significant line adopted by another influential Unionist, the Hon. Arthur Elliot, editor of the celebrated "Edinburgh Review." Sir Edward Clarke's action, considering his position in the party as an ex-Law officer of the Crown and as a prospective holder of high Judicial or Ministerial rank, is specially noteworthy. Mr. John Morley has been praised even by his antagonists for the courage he has displayed in this crisis ; but I think the palm must be given to Sir Edward Clarke. Undismayed by the fact that only two or three days previously the Committee of the Plymouth Conservative Association had passed a resolution strongly supporting Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Edward Clarke, last night, made a speech which, from beginning to end, was an unequivocal condemnation of the Colonial Secretary. He maintained that the difference between us and the Boer Government is "very small and trivial" and one that "could not justify to the conscience of this country the breaking-out of hostilities." Mr. Courtney describes Sir Alfred Milner as a "lost mind". Mr. Maclean in his letter to Lord Salisbury refers to the High Commissioner in characteristic language as "a man with one of those Oxford-made reputations which so often break down when put to the test in public life." Sir Edward Clarke, "though he did not propose to criticise" Mr. Chamberlain's representative in Cape Town, thought some of his acts had been unfortunate." He, however, blames Mr. Chamberlain more than Sir Alfred Milner. Some of the despatches Sir Alfred Milner wrote, said Sir Edward, would never have been written if he had known that unnecessary publicity would have been given to them in this country. There are those who say that the crisis would not have occurred but for the pressure put upon Mr. Chamberlain first by interested capitalists and next by those who wish to see Majuba Hill avenged. Sir Edward Clarke evidently thinks that the latter are not the least influential of the two. Indeed, he thinks that, at any rate, in the present stage of the dispute, they are the majority. For one man who was to-day in favour of war, because of the interests of the Uitlanders, there were a dozen ready to shout for war because they wanted to avenge Majuba Hill. But, if Majuba Hill had to be avenged at all, the time was then—not now, after the lapse of 18 years. The Transvaal had since made conventions with us, and against a Republic which had treated with us, assured of our friendship, the stormy and tempestuous portion of the Conservative party were willing to wage war in order to avenge Majuba. It would be a disgrace to the country to enter on such a campaign. The sting of Mr. Maclean's Carlton Club letter to Dear Lord Salisbury is in the tail:—"Mr. Chamberlain's despatches, written under the supervision of the Cabinet, are courteous enough, but the tone and matter of his speeches would rouse a saint to fury. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Chamberlain is a renegade in this business. He, more than any other man living, was responsible for the surrenders of 1881 and 1884, and he seems willing, with all the intemperate zeal of a renegade, to wash out the remembrance of those acts of weakness with a sea of blood. But the Cabinet, as a collective body, is not yet committed to the pursuit of a policy of exasperation, and I venture, even at this eleventh hour, to express the hope that your Lordship's Government, which has so often and so nobly made a firm stand for peace, will listen to the voice of that public opinion which is making itself heard above the clamour of Mr. Chamberlain's parasites in the Press and of the loungers of the music halls ; and that the "mitis sapientia" of the Prime Minister will yet prevail over the exuberant recklessness of the Colonial Secretary." Mr. Elliot, who writes in a less impassioned manner, warns the Government against accepting the shouts for war and the waving of Union Jacks in the London streets as meaning that the responsible part of the British people are anxious to press the Government to draw the sword against the South African Republic. To the Unionist Member for Durham Mr. Morley's advice that we should all, Government and people, exercise the virtue of patience "seems wiser than Trafalgar Square." A racial war in South Africa, says Mr. Elliot, who, at any rate, is not a little Englander, will mean a good deal more than a mere military promenade to Pretoria. We shall have against us two States, and the sympathy of the majority of the white population in the greatest of the South African colonies. And when we have won—what then ?—In this war every one concerned stands to lose, but what will suffer most is the prospect of ultimate free constitutional government in South Africa. "The truth is," he says in conclusion, "both nations are now excited. The difficulty has become not one of interest, but of temper ; for which the only prescription is Mr. Morley's very unpalatable one of 'patience.' The public can hardly be expected to take it, but the statement may and ought." A plea for moderation was also put forward a few evenings ago by an influential Conservative member, Mr. Cripps, Q. C., and these several deliverances have no doubt had weight at the sitting of the Cabinet which has taken place, this afternoon, to formulate the further demands foreshadowed in the despatches sent to Pretoria last Friday night.

"CONVENTION" OR "CONVENTIONS."

There has been a great deal written and spoken about the use of the word Conventions, in the plural, in the first of the two despatches in question. The sentence in which the word occurs reads as follows :—"They (Her Majesty's Government) have not asserted any rights of interference in the internal affairs of the Republic other than those which are derived from the Convention between the two countries or which belong to every neighbouring Government (and especially to one which has a largely predominant interest in the adjacent territories) for the protection of its subjects and of its adjoining possessions." I think it was Mr. W. T. Stead, who is taking a very active part in trying to prevent war, who first called attention to, and condemned, the use of a word virtually applying that the Convention of 1881 was not, as others—including some of its authors in this country, maintain—absolutely replaced by the Convention of 1884. In a letter to one of the papers Mr. Stead asked if we were to go to war for a consonant and Mr. Courtney suggests that this question of singular *versus* plural should be referred to some competent authoritative tribunal. He himself would, he says, be satisfied with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ; but it would be hardly reasonable to press that tribunal on the Transvaal Government. The suggestion has been made in another quarter that the reference should be the four Chief Justices in South Africa with the Lord Chief Justice of England as president. To the oft-quoted declaration of Lord Derby, which in the opinion of many persons disposes of the point, Mr. Maclean, in his letter to Lord Salisbury, adds the testimony of Lord Salisbury himself. It appears that in the debate of March 17, 1884, in the House of Lords, his lordship is reported to have taunted the Government with having 'torn up' the treaty of 1881, and, to illustrate his argument that, with the passing of the new Convention, the old one would cease to exist, reproached Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues with handing over to the control of 40,000 white men a native population of 400,000 whom England had pledged herself in 1881 to protect. The correctness of this interpretation of the Convention of 1884 was not disputed by Ministers, and it may, therefore, be assumed that by the agreement made in 1884 the Majuba Hill Convention with the Boers was absolutely superseded. It is also, Mr. Maclean contends, plain to any fair-minded reader of the debates of 1884, that suzerainty was then narrowed down to the right of veto on treaties with foreign Powers reserved to her Majesty the Queen. The international status of the Boer people was raised by the conversion of the Transvaal State into 'The South African Republic,' in itself a most significant change, and power was given to the Republic to initiate and control intercourse with other States. Sir William Harcourt, maintains this, in a letter to the "Times" and says :—"It is beyond doubt that the relations of the British Government to that of the Transvaal rest upon the terms of the Convention of 1884, and on nothing else.' In the archives of Bloemfontein a copy of Lord Derby's telegram of February 27th, 1884, has been posted up. In this telegram Lord Derby summarises the Convention and adds :—"There will be the same complete independence in the Transvaal as in the Orange Free State. The conduct and control of diplomatic intercourse with foreign Governments is conceded. The Queen's final approval of treaties is reserved. The Delegates appear well satisfied, and a cordial feeling exists between the two Governments." But there seems to be some force in the argument advanced by the "Times" in opposition to Sir W. Harcourts' very pronounced dictum. "The telegram on which Sir William so confidently builds turns out to be no more than an incomplete summary stating the effect of the Convention of 1884. It would be an impertinence to point out to an accomplished lawyer that such a document cannot be used to interpret the formal Convention to which it relates. The telegram is, on the face of it, an imperfect account of the Convention, as a very little reflection must have convinced Sir William. It declares that "there will be the same complete independence in the Transvaal as in the Orange Free State." In fact there is not, and never was, the same complete independence, as Sir William well knows. However the time for discussing this point seems to have passed ; and to-night the situation is looking very very black. The reply of the Pretoria Government to the despatches of last Friday, which seems to have been delayed until almost the moment fixed for the assembling of the Government, appears to be curt and unyielding. The "Times," in its second edition, publishes a telegram from its special correspondent describing an interview he had with President Kruger yesterday. As, possibly, the last word of the President before war breaks out the message is very interesting. We are told that Mr. Kruger declared that he had done all that was possible for the sake of peace. He had accepted Mr. Chamberlain's own offer of a common inquiry, but Mr. Chamberlain deliberately broke the thread of the negotiations. Troops were massed on all sides and war was forced upon him. It was impossible to have acceded to the despatch of the 12th. Such a course, he said, would have given the land and the people into the hands of strangers. As it was, his seven years' proposal would, according to the field cornets' books, enfranchise 50,000 persons, more than the whole of the old burghers, yet not one had come forward to take it. The Outlanders never really wanted the franchise. From the first they refused to go on the commando, and had registered themselves as aliens. Afterwards, Lord Loch secured exemption on the same terms as the Portuguese. He wished indignantly to deny Mr. Chamberlain's charge that he had broken a promise made during the discussions preceding the Pretoria Convention of 1881 that he would treat the new immigrants on an equality with the old burghers. He was always ready to treat them so. They always refused. In conclusion the correspondent asked if there was still a possibility of peace. "No" the President replied. Then, after a pause, "Unless the other side do something to make peace possible." It is pointed out that the commando question did not arise till 1894, after the franchise had been restricted by the law of 1891. It looks as if the Boers had decided to take the action pressed upon them by the Continental Press during the past few days, namely, to strike a blow before England is fully prepared. The present attitude of the more influential journals of the European capitals, particularly Berlin and Paris, is very noticeable and M. de Blowitz, who probably knows what he is talking about, attributes this marked change of opinion to official inspiration. In other words, if he is to be believed, all these articles, so hostile to this country, represent the wishes of the respective European Governments. In Germany, however, the "Cologne Gazette," which after all is supposed to be the principal journal in the Fatherland, is still friendly to England and thinks the Boers are making a great mistake. In England the idea that the Franchise question was merely a pretext to enable us to annex the Transvaal is less prevalent than it was before the Ministerial speeches of the past day or two, notably that of Mr. Ritchie in the city, and that of Mr. Balfour at Dundee, yesterday. It is a pity that Ministers did not speak out earlier.

CURRENT ERRORS ABOUT "THE CITY" AND "CITY MEN."

The October number of *Blackwood's Magazine* contains in an article on London a lively attack on the city man and one which would be very annoying to that individual of he happened to be a reader of so serious a periodical. The average city man's reading however is I fear confined to skimming the *Daily Mail*—itself a skimming—as he comes to town from his dreary suburb every morning, and skimming the *Globe* on his way back to the domestic hearth. "There is the idea," says Maga's contributor, "that in the City men walk swifly about, with set, anxious faces. They do no such thing. There are more aimless, indifferent loafers in the streets of the City than in any other part of London, the Strand itself not excepted. If a man of dramatic sense were to walk swiftly, with a set face, he would be obstructed by a larger mass of semi-stationary and purposeless humanity than anywhere else." To show that this is not much if at all exaggerated I may mention that I myself have seen Lombard street blocked by a crowd principally consisting of men in glossy tall hats and superfine garments waiting to see a reputed miser who was paying a visit to his bankers. The *Blackwood* writer denies that the City is as busy as it is supposed to be "Inside the offices strangers are made to wait half-an-hour and (if they are poor) given a curt five minutes, but this is merely a pretence to impress them." He might have added that if at what is supposed to be the busiest part of the day anyone enters the spacious smoking room of a well-known restaurant not ten minutes' walk from they Bank of England he will find it filled with City men playing draughts or other similar games not requiring much mental strain. My first visit to the place in question which came about by accident was somewhat of a surprise to me. The fallacy that an almost preternatural intelligence is required to live in the City is exposed in the "Blackwood" article. "City men are not intelligent, and even if you cannot expect people to admit this of themselves, they would admit it, if they were not stupid, of one another. I grant that in some departments, as in speculation on the Stock Exchange, intelligence is a useful aid to sound information, but in most all that is needed is a mastery of routine which anybody can acquire in an hour or two. The rest is a matter of capital." The eminent Nonconformist preacher, Dr. Parker, will probably agree with all this for he has been expressing his opinion about a not uninfluential class of City men—I mean the stock jobbing fraternity. Why, he asked, on Sunday morning, do we forget that it is the business of some men to get up wars ? It is worth the while of a thousand men in the city of London to foment a war between England and the Transvaal. It would be like a lucky turn of the wheel of fortune to them. They are gamblers, speculators ; they belong to the dissolute set of the stock Exchange community. It is worth their while to get up a war that they may refill their purses.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Khedive has brought another trip to Europe to a close without deigning to set foot on the shores of England, unless he has been here in the strictest incognita, which is practically impossible. Although he could not come to London he has found time to pay a flying visit to Paris. It would seem that his Highness Abbas Pasha is still in the sulks. Perhaps he thinks that when we have settled matters in South Africa and disposed of one or two other pressing matters we shall turn our attention to Egypt with the view to the *regularisation* of our position there. That, as he must know very well, is a thing that sooner or later will have to be undertaken.

A group of Anglo-Indian Evangelical Churchmen, including Sir Charles Bernard, Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir William Markby, Sir William Muir, General Sir Henry Norman, and Sir W. H. Rattigan have signed the five resolutions adopted at the conference of Churchmen at Whitehall last April, over which the Bishop of Hereford presided. The signatories also include the president, two vice-presidents, two past-presidents, and several Fellows of the Royal Society, the Astronomer Royal, the President of the Royal Academy, the Commander-in-Chief, and a considerable number of other distinguished public servants ; about 40 University professors and heads of colleges, 11 deans, over 100 archdeacons and canons (either residentiary or honorary), 70 headmasters and a slightly larger number of assistant masters, some 60 Fellows (past or present) of colleges, over 300 magistrates, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, and between 80 and 90 Fellows either of the Royal College of Physicians or the Royal College of Surgeons, and upwards of 1,200 incumbents.

The history of the old 60th Rifles is being compiled, and Sir Redvers Buller, as Colonel Commandant, asks for the loan of any relic of the famous regiment. Communications on the subject should be addressed to Major-General Terry, 123, St. George's Road, London, S. W.

Not the least of the wonders intending visitors to the Paris Exhibition are promised is a complete production of Pompeii as it existed before it was overwhelmed by the stream of fire from Mount Vesuvius. The author of the project is a well known Italian architect and he intends not only to reproduce the city itself but to restore to us the life of the forum, the camp, the gladiators, the Temple of Isis, the theatre bordering on the forum, the numerous shops and public baths, and all those houses, squares, and open spaces where formerly were concentrated the life, the activity, the pleasures, the celebrations and public spectacles which made this watering-place by the Mediterranean one of the most attractive spots in the Italian Peninsula. No detail in the life of Pompeii known to archæology in the period before the disappearance of the ancient town seems likely to be neglected in what has been styled this magical evocation. Numerous actors, in costumes archæologically accurate, will, we are told, give to the city its former animation. The forum is to be crowded with a constantly moving throng. The arena will be given up to the gladiatorial combat. The lines of shops will offer the most varied products for sale. The charlatans and hawkers will scream their wares in the streets. Chariot wheels will follow the deep-dug ruts in the stone highways. The mysteries will be celebrated in the Temple of Isis. Orators will harangue the crowd in the public squares —in fact, the whole town, re-peopled, will rise from the ashes beneath which it was buried in one of the most awful calamities on record. I may add that the egregious talk about a general boycott of France and of the French Exhibition as a protest against the Rennes verdict which was gradually dying out last week has now entirely ceased. Some of the would be boycotters whose effusions in the Press were so curious must by this time be regretting that they did not exhibit a little more sense and self-control.

A season like the present when Grenadier Guards are lifted "shoulder high" in Trafalgar Square should be a not inappropriate one for the appearance of Mr. V. J. Leatherdale's novel "A Fair Imperialist," which Mr. Fisher Unwin announces for the end of next month. The scene is laid at Lake Como, and there are accounts of gambling both at Monte Carlo and in private. Petronella, the heroine's brother, had been in the Jameson Raid, so it is easy to see where the Imperialistic note comes in. A duel fought with peculiar ferocity is one of the main incidents of the story. Another up to date work of "Theal's History of South Africa" enters the second edition on the 2nd October. Dr. Theal is the most learned and perhaps the most impartial of living historians of South Africa.

Because the Rev. E. J. Hardy is identified with compendiums of anecdotal instruction such as How to be Happy though Married, it must not be inferred that he is not really a very studious gentleman. Any such idea should be dispelled by the fact that he was selected for the Donellan Lectures of 1898-99. The Lectures which he deliverred in that capacity will with some suplementary chapters, be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, on the 2nd proximo, under the title of "Doubt and Faith." The volume contains answers to the question "What is Faith" ? "C[illegible] we Honour all Men ?" and "Are Christian P[illegible] Practicable ?" The first of the twenty [illegible] entitled "God's Orthodoxy is Truth."

Another volume of "churchy" [illegible] Mr. Fisher Unwin will issue on th[illegible]

"A day in My Clerical Life" with reflections by the way." This proceeds from the pen of Rev. R. E. Veagh. The book gives a detailed account of one weekday in the life of a conscientious Anglican Vicar. The writer's standpoint is humorous, but his intention is none the less serious and his remarks on visiting, reading the liturgy, etc., are to be taken with grave consideration. The Vicar's wife and the history of her entrance into "Society,' his daughter, his curate, his deaconess, his church wardens, his "young friend," all take part in the programme of the eventful but typical day of which Mr. Veagh is the chronicler.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Major General Bowen, late Bombay Staff Corps; Lieutenant Colonel Rough, 7th Dragoon Guards; Mr. J. T. Abdy, ex County Court Judge; Mr. William Bonny, of the Emin Relief Expedition; Mr. Edward Case, formerly of the Ceylon Public Works Department and well known in connection with his system of groyning for sea defence introduced at many watering places on the English coast; the Rev. T. Baring Gould, formerly an officer in the old Madras Artillery; and Mr. John S. Clarke, the veteran actor.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—September 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major-Gen W G Aplin, IMS B	Lieut-Col R Cobb
	Major G H Watson
Mr M Finnucane, CSI, B Cov	Capt F G C Humfrey
	Capt C H Heycock
Mr W H Price, B	Lieut A H Cunningham
Mr J Sewell B	Lieut F G Howard
Mr F F Hensley B	Lieut F G Moore
Mr R D Oldham B	Lieut R H Chenevix-Trench
Mr W F C Montriou B	
Mr P Duncan B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt J W Wolfe, IMS, B, special leave commuted to furl. on MC to May 19, 1900.	furl. to March 6, 1900
	Mr G J F Norton M, 6 mo. extraordinary leave without pay
Mr E R Henry, CSI B Cov, 11 mo. furl.	Mr R A English Bo, 6 mo. furl.
Mr C Babington, B, privilege leave commuted to leave on MC for 4 mo, subject to confirmation	Major C E Norie 1 week
	Capt R R Vaughan, 4days
	Capt. C A W Ford 2 Mo.
	Capt WAL Cowie, till January 22, 1900
Mr B K Finnimore, B, 7 mo. furl.	Lieut T J Bolland, 1 mo.
Mr J Andrew, M Cov,	Lieut J H G Casurley 2mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt P J Lumsden, IMS, B	Major H James
	Major H F S Ramsden
Capt W Young, IMS, B	Major H R W Lumsden
Mr W H Lee, B Cov	Major H S Andrews-Speed
Mr H R B Coxe B Cov	
Mr W E Knight B	Capt R R Vaughan
Mr J Woodside B	Capt A B C Williams
Mr B G Wallis B	Capt A V Hatch
Mr J C Mills B	Capt J N MacLeod
Mr C W Johnson B	Capt T X Britten
Mr N F Mackenzie B	Capt R R Renton
Mr F O P Baxtrum B	Capt H J Roche
Lieut-Col O H Channer IMS, Bo	Lieut W H F Basevi
	Lieut K S Cassels
Major T D C Barry IMS, Bo	Lieut E W Grimshaw
	Lieut G H F Kelly
Major-Gen R M Jennings CB	Lieut L F Jenkins
	Lieut J B Corry
Lieut-Col A H C Dane	Second Lieut J F Coleridge
Lieut-Col W S Birdwood	
Major A P Westlake DSO	Nursing Sister Miss E M Carre

DESTRUCTION OF AN AMERICAN GUNBOAT.

The Filipinos have destroyed the American gunboat Urdaneta on the Orani River, and her crew are missing. She belonged to the mosquito fleet, and was engaged patrolling the north of Manila Bay. It is ten days since she was reported, and her coal must have been exhausted. The natives report to General Franklin that the Laguna de Bay and the Urdaneta bombarded the town of Orani on Sept. 28. The Urdaneta's crew landed and were caught in a trap. The report says that they were removed by the insurgents to Porac, and that the gunboat was looted and scuttled. The American gunboat Petrel, Callao, and Vasco are searching for her.

On Sept. 25, the news of the loss of the Urdaneta was confirmed. A party from the Petrel went up the Orani River in boats and discovered the Urdaneta burned and riddled opposite Orani town. Her guns had been taken off, and her crew, numbering one officer and nine men are missing. On Sept. 26 General Otis received the following telegram:—Colonel Snyder on the 22nd and 23rd attacked strong insurgent positions five miles west of Cebu with 265 men of the Tennessee Regiment and 516 regulars, driving the enemy from their works and capturing seven forts, including a smooth-bore cannon in them, and fourteen entrenched and fortified places. One soldier was killed and four wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at forty. The insurgents retreated to new fortifications far to the south-west. Colonel Snyder returned to Cebu with the Tennessee men, who had disembarked from the transport, after embarking for home, in order to take part in the action. Two companies of infantry hold important positions in the mountains. Admiral Watson reports that Cadet Wood, the commander of the "Urdaneta," was killed.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 -4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 7th October, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,33,271	4,81,578	10,736	6,25,585
corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	4,89,741

Increase ....Rs. 1,35,844

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th September, 1899, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,600	12,700	70	15,370
Or per mile of Railway	18	90	1	109
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	40,375	1,72,480	1,205	2,14,060
Total for 13 weeks ...	42,975	1,85,180	1,275	2,29,430
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,279	13,284	463	17,026
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	94	4	121
Total to corresponding date do.	46,989	1,90,583	2,225	2,39,797

Decrease for the week............Rs. 1,656

Do to date............ ,, 10,367

On Sunday morning, the 1st instant, H. M. S. Eclipse was sighted from the Flagstaff, Fort Frederick Trincomalie, flag of the Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces, East India Station, and some three hours later the man-of-war entered Trincomalie inner harbour, and proceeded to that part of it which is set aside as a quarantine station. It was then noticed that she was flying the yellow quarantine flag, and it was ascertained by signal that she had left the Mauritius, where plague was prevalent, only some 8 days before, and the quarantine rules making it ten days for vessels coming from infected ports, none of her crew could land. After remaining at anchor some few hours, the powers-that be on board seemed to find the inner harbour rather hot and stuffy for our usual breeze was in abeyance, so they "upped" about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and steamed some five miles out to sea; to return on Monday morning when his Excellency the Admiral with his staff and retinue of servants, took up their abode at Admiralty House, and the white flag with the red cross was hoisted on the flagstaff over the building. The remainder of the officers and the crew were declared to be out of quarantine at 6 p.m. and the majority landed. The Eclipse remains at Trincomalie for at least 6 weeks; during which time the whole of the crew, including the stokers and all on board, to the number of about five hundred, will go through a course of rifle practice on the Ostenberg Rifle range. After that is over, it is likely that the ship will proceed to Calcutta to receive the Admiral's wife and family who are arriving from England. The voyage from the Mauritius was not entirely uneventful. The Chaplain most unfortunately developed suicidal tendencies, being first only just saved from shooting himself and then from cutting his throat; after which he was very violent, and eventually was shipped to England, under the care of six sturdy Jack

THE TRANSVAAL.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

DIPLOMATIC DIFFERENCES.

Sir A. Milner addressed to the President of the Orange Free State last week a telegram notifying him that it had been deemed advisable by the Imperial military authorities to send a detachment of troops to secure the line of communication between Cape Colony and the British territories to the north. As this force might be stationed near the borders of the Free State, Sir A. Milner thought it desirable to inform President Steyn of the movement and the reasons thereof. It is in no way directed against the Free State, nor is it due to any anxiety as to the intentions of the Free State, in regard to which the High Commissioner rests satisfied with the declarations in President Steyn's letter of August 16. The High Commissioner added that the Imperial Government were still hopeful of a friendly settlement of their differences with the Transvaal, but if this hope were disappointed they would look to the Free State to preserve strict neutrality and to prevent military intervention by any of its citizens. They undertake that in that case the integrity or the Free State territory will be strictly respected under all circumstances. President Steyn replied, saying that he shared the High Commissioner's hopefulness of a pacific settlements of the differences with the Transvaal, and could not see that those differences justified the use of force as the only solution. In view of the general tension throughout South Africa, he regretted the movement of troops announced by Sir. A. Milner. While the Free State would still continue to do all in its power to allay excitement, he must impress on the High Commissioner that this movement, following on other military preparations near the border, would not improbably be considered by the burghers a menace to the Free State, and, in any case, would exite a strong feeling of distrust and unrest. If any unwished-for development should arise therefrom, the responsibility would not rest with the Bloemfontein Government. President Steyn, in conclusion, undertook to lay the High Commissioner's telegram before the Volksraad, and assured him that the Free State Government would view with deep regret any disturbance of friendly relations with Great Britain

BOERS ANXIOUS FOR HOSTILITIES.

The Boers are reported to be generally eager for hostilities, and to have hitherto been only restrained by the influence of General Joubert, which it is said, cannot be exercised much longer. Mr. Piet Kruger, grandson of the President, has written a letter to a Pretoria paper asking whether the Imperial Government ought not to be informed that any further landing of troops will be considered a "casus belli." The Afrikanders of Postmasburg, Griqualand, have held a meeting at which they passed a resolution asking the Government to recall all colonial forces from the border, on the ground that their presence was inimical to peace. A telegram was read from Mr. Schreiner, stating that the Government were working for peace. Mr. Rose-Innes has published a letter in the Cape journals expressing entire sympathy with the Imperial Government in its attempts to obtain redress for the undoubted grievances of the Uitlanders, and approving the policy of Sir A. Milner. He thinks that it is not too late to avert war.

A telegram to the *South African News* from Pretoria announces that a burgher, while practising with a Mauser rifle, was nearly killed by the bursting of the weapon, and that a large number of burghers are gravely concerned on account of the supposed insecurity of the new rifle. They assert that the cartridges are worthless, and are appealing to the Government either to revert to Martinis or to investigate and remedy the matter.

With the view of making room for the reinforcements arriving from India, the following movements of troops have taken place:—The 5th Lancers and the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles from Pietermaritzburg to Ladysmith, and the 18th Hussars, the 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and two field batteries from Ladysmith forward to Glencoe. Incidentally, this has the effect of securing the defence of the important coal mines about Dundee.

Field Corner Bosman, the instigator of the Langeberg rising in 1897, is patrolling the border with 180 burghers in the vicinity of Border Siding. He has patrolled places not more than 80 yards from the railway. The soldiers guarding the railway say that the Boers express a wise to fight.

TROOPS FROM THE COLONIES.

The *Times* Correspondent at Ottawa, says it is understood in Ministerial circles that arrangements have been completed promptly to place the services of a Canadian regiment at the disposal of the Home Government when the hour for action comes. The Canadian contingent would be a composite; one, consisting of 1,200 men Regulars and Militia, representing the three arms of the service and drawn from every province of the Dominion.

The Australian commandants were to meet in Melbourne yesterday in order to prepare a scheme for the despatch of the united Australian contingent to South Africa. Numerous volunteers have come forward in all the colonies.

The Imperial Government has accepted the 250 mounted infantry offered by the Government of Queensland for service in South Africa in the event of hostilities.

The United States Consul at Pretoria has informed the State Department that the Boer military authorities have threatened to commandeer American residents for military service, and that the latter have appealed to him formally demanding protection. The Secretary of State, on receiving the Consul's communication, promptly replied instructing him to protest emphatically against the intention to impress American citizens, and closely to guard the latter from any such attempt.

A telegram from Wellington, New Zealand, September 29, says:—The New Zealand House of Representatives yesterday resolved almost unanimously to offer the Imperial Government, for service in South Africa, a fully equipped contingent of mounted rifles. The colony will pay the cost of transport and all other expenses. The Premier estimated that the total coast of the contingent, on a six months' basis, would be £20,000. A proposal is under consideration to pay the passages of trained volunteers who are prepared to enlist in the Imperial forces for service in South Africa. The result of yesterday's vote was received with unbounded enthusiasm by members. New Zealand's offer has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Governor.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DESPATCHES.

We have received from the Colonial Office for publication the following despatches from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Alfred Milner, which were sent off after the Cabinet Council last Friday:—

Telegram.—Mr. Chamberlain to High Commissioner Sir Alfred Milner.

(Sent 10-15 p.m., 22nd September, 1899.)

22nd September, No. 5. I have to acknowledge receipt of your telegram No. 4, 6th September, conveying reply of the Government of the South African Republic to note of British Agent conveying communication of her Majesty's Government contained in my telegram to you of 8th September, No. 5. The offer therein made by her Majesty's Government was moderate and conciliatory, and they have to express their profound regret that reply of Government of the South African Republic is a refusal to accept it.

Her Majesty's Government have on more than one occasion repeated their assurances that they have no desire to interfere in any way with independence of South African Republic, provided that the conditions on which it was granted are honourably observed in the spirit and in the letter, and they have offered as part of a general settlement to give a complete guarantee against any attack upon that independence either from within any part of the British dominions or from the territory of a foreign State.

They have not asserted any rights of interference in the internal affairs of the Republic other than those which are derived from the Conventions between the two countries or which belong to every neighbouring Government (and especially to one which has a largely predominant interest in the adjacent territories) for the protection of its subjects and of its adjoining possessions. But they have been compelled by the action of Government of the South African Republic, who have in their note of 9th May, 1899, asserted the right of the Republic to be a Sovereign International State, absolutely to deny and repudiate this claim.

The object which her Majesty's Government have had in view in the recent negotiations has been stated in a manner which cannot admit of misapprehension—viz., to obtain such a substantial and immediate representation for the Uitlanders in the South African Republic as her Majesty's Government hoped would relieve them from any necessity for further interference on their behalf, and would enable the Uitlanders to secure for themselves that fair and just treatment which was formally promised to them in 1881, and which her Majesty intended to secure for them when she granted the privilege of self-government to the inhabitants of the Transvaal.

As was stated in my telegram of 8th September her Majesty's Government are of opinion that no conditions less comprehensive than those contained in their offer of that date can be relied upon to effect this object.

The refusal of the Government of the South African Republic to entertain the offer thus made, coming as it does at the end of nearly four months of protracted negotiations, themselves the climax of an agitation extending over a period of more than five years, make it useless to further pursue a discussion on the lines hitherto followed, and her Majesty's Government are now compelled to consider the situation afresh, and to formulate their own proposals for a final settlement of the issues which have been created in South Africa by the policy constantly followed for many years by the Government of the South African Republic. They will communicate to you the result of their deliberations in a later despatch.

Communicate as above to Government of South African Republic.

Telegram. Mr. Chamberlain to High Commissioner Sir Alfred Milner.

(Sent, 10-27 p.m., 22nd September, 1899.)

22nd September. No. 6. Communicate following to Government South African Republic:—

Her Majesty's Government cannot pass over in silence the charge of a breach of faith which is practically insinuated in the letter from the State Secretary of the South African Republic forwarded to me in your telegram No. 4 of the 16th September.

The proposals made by the Government of the South African Republic in the letters from the State Secretary dated 19th and 21st August were not "induced by suggestions given by the British Agent to the State Attorney." On the contrary, State Attorney sounded British Agent both in writing and in conversation as to the conditions on which her Majesty's Government would waive their invitation to a joint inquiry, and the result of these communications was the proposals made by the Government of the South African Republic in those letters.

Government of the South African Republic state in the letter from the State Secretary conveyed in your telegram No. 4 of the 16th September, that they under stood that their proposals were "constituted both in spirit and in form" in a manner satisfactory to her Majesty's Government.

It is impossible that the Government of the South African Republic could, in making their proposals, have been in any doubt as to the answer which her Majesty's Government would give to the conditions attached to them. The answer actually given by her Majesty's Government in my telegram to you, No. 1 of the 28th August, and which the Government of the South African Republic allege as their reason for withdrawing from their offer, was precisely that which the British Agent had foreshadowed to the State Attorney and which, therefore, they must have anticipated in making their proposals.

Nor can her Majesty's Government admit that it was my telegram No. 5 of the 8th September which substituted "an entirely new proposal" for the invitation to a Joint Commission of Inquiry.

In order to demonstrate inaccuracy of this contention it is sufficient to quote opening words of the note of the State Secretary, dated the 19th August, which were as follows:—

"With reference to your proposal for a Joint Inquiry, contained in your despatches of the 2nd and 3rd August, Government of South African Republic have the honour to suggest the following alternative proposal."

Then followed the very proposals as to representation which her Majesty's Government are stated to have "substituted" for their invitation. In making this communication the Government of the South African Republic assumed that her Majesty's Government would agree to their suggestions as to non-interference and suzerainty but it was only in a separate note from the State Secretary dated two days later that the proposals for franchise and representation were stated to be expressly conditional on the acceptance by her Majesty's Government of these assumptions.

Her Majesty's Government are therefore unable to see any grounds for misapprehension on the part of the South African Republic as to the answer which would be given with regard to non-interference and suzerainty, and her Majesty's Government desire to further point out that the substantive condition which was at first attached to the proposals of the Government of the South African Republic was that her Majesty's Government would not press for the appointment of a Joint Commission of Inquiry, as such an inquiry would, in the opinion of the Government of the South African Republic, as stated in their note of the 12th August, prejudice the right of full independence in internal affairs repeatedly recognized by Great Britain.

With regard to use of English language by the Uitlander members of Volksraad, the proposal seems to her Majesty's Government to be as reasonable as is privilege of using Dutch language enjoyed by Dutch members of Legislature of the Cape Colony or the facultative use of either German, French, or Italian in the Legislature of Swiss Confederation, and her Majesty's Government can only express their astonishment that the Government of the South African Republic should characterize it as unnecessary and inadvisable, and should make a point of denying in the strongest manner that they could ever have made such a proposal to British Agent through the State Attorney.

In reply to a message sent by the Transvaal Committee "in the interests of peace," the following telegram was received on Monday night;—

Pretoria, Monday, 6-24 p.m.

Liberal Forwards, London.—Many thanks for your telegram. We stick to the Convention and rely upon England doing the same as Convention does not allow interference in internal affairs.

Staats Secretaris.

LATEST MAIL TELEGRAMS.

SUZERAINTY IGNORED.

SITUATION ACUTE.

Cape Town, September 28.

A telegram from Pretoria states that both Raads assembled in secret session yesterday evening, the President and the members of the Executive being present. The Transvaal reply to the last despatch of the Imperial Government was discussed, and will probably be delivered to Mr. Greene to-day. Its tone is firm. The situation is regarded at Pretoria as acute. According to a Pretoria despatch published by the "Argus," Mr. Reitz stated that he was unable to say when the Transvaal reply would be ready, but perhaps to-day.

September 29.

The reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's last dispatches has been sent off from Pretoria, and is to the effect that the Government of the South African Republic strictly adheres to the Convention of London, and asks for nothing further. The question of Suzerainty is not touched upon in the dispatch.—Reuter.

Bloemfontein, September 28.

The Volksraad has adjourned and the members are returning home.—Reuter.

DECISION OF THE FREE STATE VOLKSRAAD.

The Volksraad of the Orange Free State have unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"The Volksraad, considering Paragraph 2 of the President's speech and of the official documents and correspondent submitted therewith;

"Having regard to the fact that the strained state of affairs throughout the whole of South Africa, which has arisen owing to the differences between the Imperial Government and the Transvaal, threatens to lead to hostilities, the calamitous consequences of which to the white inhabitants would be immeasurable;

"Being connected with the Transvaal by the closest ties of blood and confederacy, and standing in the most friendly relationship with the Imperial Government;

"Fearing that, should war break out, a hatred between European races would be born which would arrest or retard peaceful development in all States and Colonies of South Africa and produce distrust in the future;

"Feeling that the solemn duty rests upon it of doing everything possible to avoid the shedding of blood.

"Considering that the Transvaal Government, during the negotiations with the Imperial Government, which extended over several months, made every endeavour to arrive at a peaceful solution of the differences raised by the aliens in the Transvaal, and taken up by the Imperial Government as its own cause; which endeavours have unfortunately had only this result, that British troops were concentrated on the border of the Transvaal, and are still being strengthened;

"Resolved to instruct the Government still to use every means to maintain and insure peace, and in a peaceful manner to contribute towards a solution of existing differences, provided it be done without violating the honour and independence of the Free State and the Transvaal; and wishes unmistakeably to make known its opinion that there exists no cause for war, and that war against the Transvaal if now undertaken or occasioned by the Imperial Government will morally be a war against the whole white population of South Africa, and, in its consequence criminal, for come what may, the Free State will honestly and faithfully fulfil its obligations towards the Transvaal by virtue of the political alliance existing between the two Republics."

Cape Town, September 29.

The resolution of the Orange Free State Raad was a foregone conclusion, and, therefore, the decision caused no sensation at Cape Town. The Free Staters regard an ultimate Boer victory as certain.

The Colonial northern border towns are being garrisoned, owing to the menacing attitude of the Cape Boers.—Exchange Telegram.

Cape Town, September 28.

The decision of the Free State Raad to adhere to the Transvaal has been accepted with quiescence here.

According to correspondents at Bloemfontein, the members as they dispersed at the close of the session late on Wednesday night, evidently appreciated the gravity of the situation, and the important bearing their decision would have upon the situation. One of them remarked to a correspondent: "This may be the last occasion we shall ever sit here."

The burghers were not at all unanimous in their decision. It is stated that 14 out of the 60 members were in favour of a declaration of neutrality, but owing to the session being secret no official information can be obtained.

A meeting of the Afrikander Bond caucus was held at the House of Assembly this afternoon when the situation was discussed.

The whole of South Africa is now armed to the teeth. The tension is most acute, and the slightest spark would cause a general conflagration. The general feeling among the forces stationed on the Transvaal border near Mafeking is that the Boers intend to precipitate matters there by making a movement forward within a week.—Central News.

BOERS FOR THE NATAL BORDER.

A telegram from Pretoria, September 29, says.—Two Batteries of Field Artillery and 500 Burghers have left for Volksrust, and another body of 500 will start to-day. The greatest activity prevails in military circles. Armed Burghers and Artillerymen are riding through the streets. The Field Cornets are warning the Burghers to be in readiness at a moment's notice. From Krugersdorp news comes that A commando will entrain for the Natal border on Sept. 28. Great excitement has been caused locally by the publication of a notice from the Commandant General, ordering the commandoes to assemble at a defined spot on the Natal frontier. The passenger trains for the Transvaal frontier are being delayed, military trains are given preferencee. Munitions of war are being rapidly loaded here for Volksrust, the Boer base of operations, and are being pushed forward to their destination with all rapidity. Enormous quantities of rolling stock are also being requisitioned by the military authorities.

BRITISH FRONTIER PRECAUTIONS.

Durban, September 29.

The Natal Field Artillery, the Durban Light Infantry, and the Natal Mounted Rifles have been ordered to proceed to the Ladysmith district forthwith. A detachment of police has left for Maretsani Siding to fortify the bridge there. The farmers at Maretsani are forming a laager on Well's Farm. It it stated that two waggons with ammunition have arrived at Harrismith, together with one Maxim, making four Maxims altogether.

LOYALTY OF THE NATIVES.

The Native Commissioner has returned from Tuli from collecting the hut tax, and states that the natives are peaceful. It is reported from Eshowe that there is no doubt of the loyalty of Dinizulu.

FLEET AND THE CRISIS.

Simonstown, September 29.

H. M. S. "Forte" and "Magicienne" have been warned to be ready for sea at 24 hours' notice. The "Widgon" pays off to-morrow, and will be recommissioned on Sunday. The "Terrible" is expected to arrive at the end of next week.—

WAR FEVER AT PRETORIA.

MARTIAL LAW IMMINENT.

According to the Central News, the advocates of peace become fewer every day, and those who desire an amicable settlement have no longer any influence on the majority. The Executive are aware of the gravity of impending events, but appear powerless to avert them, for the bellicose burghers have quite got out of hand. Having received arms and ammunition, the burghers insist upon the chance of using them. Large numbers of these men have already started for both the eastern and the western frontiers. It is expected that martial law will be proclaimed forthwith. The general opinion at Pretoria is that the first shots will be fired within the next few days. It is not unlikely that warlike operations will be commenced on Monday next. The Chief of the Johannesburg Police has arrived at Pretoria. It is understood that he is taking instructions respecting the warrants for the arrest of most of the leading Uitlanders who still remain in Johannesburg and district.

The agency's Johannesburg correspondent reports the arrival there of Capt. von. Brandis and Capt. Vandenberg, these officers having been summoned by the Executive for the purpose of receiving instructions and making arrangements for the proclamation of martial law in the Rand. The proclamation may be issued at any moment, and without reference to the actual outbreak of hostilities. The Government has requisitioned the extensive agricultural show yard at Johannesburg. It will be used as a depot for warlike stores and temporary stables for horses and mules, which are being purchased in large numbers by the War Department. Government agents placed with several firms at Johannesburg orders for clothing, waterproofs, etc., stipulating for immediate delivery in each case. The value of the orders aggregate £5,000. Rain has commenced, and there is a prospect that there will soon be plenty of grass on the veldt.

THE ARREST OF MR. ROBERTSON.

Johannesburg, September 28.

Mr. Robertson, who has been arrested on a charge of high treason has been remanded until October 1. He is a clerk in the service of the Clydesdale Collieries Company. The ostensible cause of the arrest is that that gentleman has been endeavouring to obtain recruits for the Imperial Light Horse Regiment which is being raised in Natal, just across the border, to the extreme exasperation of the Boers. Affidavits have been sworn to the effect that Mr. Robertson has been going about the Rand, tempting men to join in this treasonable work. But as far as can be ascertained, says the Central News Johannesburg correspondent, the only ground for connecting him with such illegal recruiting lies in the fact that the chief manager of the Clydesdale Collieries, Mr. John Orr, has obtained a commission as captain in the Imperial Light Horse. The correspondent adds:—The offices of other Uitlander firms have been searched for documentary evidence of recruiting, and other arrests are undoubtedly imminent in connection with this business.

FEELING AT THE CAPE.

Telegraphing last night, the Cape Town correspondent of the "Daily News" says:—Confidence is being restored by the knowledge of the military measures which have been taken along the western frontier, where the British forces are forbidden to take the initiative. Nevertheless, the situation is still considered serious, and there is an anticipation of an unsatisfactory reply from President Kruger. The President's answer is probably embodied in the dispatches, for which the mail steamer waits several hours beyond the ordinary time. There is no fear, however, of this reply assuming the form of a threat of Boer mobilisation, a risk which has apparently passed for the present. Every delay may favour a peaceful settlement, but it is generally thought that no arrangement is probable until a formidable British force has been landed.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

As it is necessary to have in South Africa, before large fighting forces are sent from home, a full and efficient transport service, it has been decided to despatch at a very early date a large contingent of the Army Service Corps, and 20 companies have been mentioned as the quantity to be sent from home at the end of next week. In preparation for this purpose the men of the company stationed in London were medically inspected on Wednesday, and the same course is being taken with the much larger body of the corps at Aldershot. The Army Service Corps as a while consists of 42 companies, with remount companies at Woolwick and Dublin, and, with the exception of two companies in South Africa already, all are stationed at home. It is probable that the present large demand upon the corps will necessitate the calling up of some portion at least of its Reserve, which is stated to number about 2,600. No man under 20 years of age or of less than one year's service is to go out with the companies to South Africa. The movement now announced is the most important which has been made, as so much transport and so many men can only be required to serve an Army Corps in the field.

The Press Association's Queenstown correspondent telegrphs that the transport Zayathla, one of the two which recently left Birkenhead for South Africa, has put into Queenstown with boilers leaking. The defects were discovered yesterday. The repairs will be effected at once, and the transport may be able to leave Queenstown to-day, in continuation of her voyage. The Zayathla has 12 officers, 257 artillerymen and 235 horses on board. The transport Zibenghla (late Tongariro) is still in the river Mersey. She has on board half of the three batteries of Field Artillery which came from Aldershot on Tuesday. The other portion is on board the Zayathla. Both steamers belong to the British India Company.

The agents of the company state that some coal in the port bunkers of the Zibenghla became slightly heated, and on account of the troops being on board, it was deemed expedient to take some of the coal out and re-trim it. They expect the steamer will sail to-night or to-morrow morning. The heating, they say, is so slight, that had she been an ordinary cargo steamer, she could have proceeded without disturbing the coal. Floats have been around the steamer all night, and are now alongside. The Zayathla, which has put into Queenstown with her engines out of order, was formerly the Ruapehu, and both belonged to the New Zealand Company before the British India Company bought them a month ago.

Dalziel's Agency is informed on high authority that the Government has issued invitations to the principal shipowners in England for a tender for 14 large steamers for transport purposes.

Messrs. Grayson, shipbrokers, of Liverpool, have received Government orders to prepare stalls and fittings for 1,000 horses as speedily as possible. The fittings are to be fixed in vessels not yet finally selected, to carry mounted troops from Birkenhead.

THE AMMUNITION COLUMN.

It is officially notified at Aldershot that the infantry divisional ammunition column, seven officers, one warrant officer, and 163 non-commissioned officers and men, will proceed from the Government siding by special train to-morrow morning, and embark on the Union Line freightship Garka for conveyance to South Africa.

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

The Army Corps now in readiness is capable of being mobilised at any hour, and all the railway and water transport arrangements have been completed. The details of the force as it may take the field are as follow:—

Cavalry Division.—Six regiments and ten machine guns, 12 Royal Horse Artillery guns (two batteries), four Companies Mounted Infantry, Bearer Company Field Hospital, Supply Column, Ammunition Column.

Three Infantry Divisions.—24 Battalions, 24 Machine Guns, six Bearer Companies, six Field Hospitals, six Supply Columns.

Divisional Troops.—Three Squadrons 3rd Brigade Division Royal Field Artillery, three Field Companies, three Supply Columns, three Ammunition Columns, three Field Hospitals, one Battalion, one Machine Gun, one Cavalry Regiment, and headquarters of another, 1st Brigade Division Royal Horse Artillery, 2nd Brigade Division Royal Field Artillery, Ammunition Column, Pontoon Troop, Field Park, one Telegraph Division, one Balloon Section, one Railway Company, one Field Hospital, one Supply Company, Supply Park, Field Bakery and Ammunition Park.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

This afternoon 28 men and officers of the Belfast Division of the Army Medical Corps left for the Transvaal, via Greenore and Southampton. The men looked extremely well, and received an enthusiastic send-off from the thousands of persons assembled to witness the departure.

SHIPPING TRADE AND THE CRISIS.

The chief houses on the Clyde do not anticipate any disturbance in the shipping trade should war be declared. Freights would harden, as steamers would be wanted for transport, but beyond that nothing more would occur. Owners do not think it necessary to include war risks in insurance policies.

THE RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

In the Cape House of Assembly yesterday Mr. Schermbrucker, Progressive, gave notice of his intention to move for the taking of the opinion of the House as to what steps should be immediately taken for the return to the colonial side of the Orange River of all locomotive and rolling stock running on the Free State and Netherlands Railway.

PURCHASE OF MULES.

This week British agents have bought 1,500 mules at Naples, 600 at Bari, and 1,000 at Brindisi. The Central News correspondent adds: All are to be shipped direct to South Africa. A dispatch from Mussowah states that a British agent is there buying mules.

EFFECT OF THE CREUZOT STRIKE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" hears that the strike at Creuzot will delay the execution of important orders for artillery from the Transvaal a State which has been among the best customers of the ironworks there.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

According to the Central News the result of the meeting of the Cabinet Council on Sept. 29 was to send a peremptory demand to the Transvaal Government for redress of grievances already complained of. Additional troops are to be sent out.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The following is a complete list of the troops that have been ordered to South Africa since June last to reinforce the garrisons in that portion of the empire. It is expected that all the details enumerated below will have landed at the Cape or Natal by Oct. 12. The list, of course, does not include the troops or Army Service Corps companies under orders to sail to-morrow (Sept. 30), or at later dates, but it dose include those recently embarked and now en rout both from home and Mediterranean and Indian stations.

Cavalry.—19th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 5th Dragoon Guards, and Brigade Staff, Cavalry Brigade.

Royal Artillery.—18th battery Royal Field Artillery, 62nd battery Royal Field Artillery, 75th battery Royal Field Artillery, 42nd battery Royal Field Artillery, 53rd battery Royal Field Artillery, 21st battery Royal Field Artillery, and two Brigade Division Staffs, Royal Artillery.

Royal Engineers.—23rd Field company, 7th Field company, 8th Field company (Railway), Telegraph Battalion, Royal Engineers, Balloon Section, Royal Engineers.

Infantry Battalions.—1st battalion Manchester Regiment, 1st battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, 1st battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st battalion Border Regiment, 1st battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, 2nd battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1st battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, 1st battalion Devonshire Regiment, 2nd battalion Gordon Highlanders, and the necessary Infantry Brigade Staffs.

Army Service Corps.—No. 5 company, No. 9 company, No. 15 company, No. 21 company, No. 22 company, No. 41 company.

Army Ordnance Corps.—Ordnance Field Park, No. 4 company, and Ammunition column.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—No. 1 Stationary Hospital, No. 12 Field Hospital, Sections A and B 26th Field Hospital, No. 18 Field Hospital, No. 24 Field Hospital, No. 11 Field Hospital, No. 3 Field Medical Store Depots.

Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Hospital.

It is stated in well-informed military quarters that the Army Corps will consist of twenty-one more Infantry battalions, five more regiments of Cavalry, a very strong mounted Infantry contingent, and some eight more batteries of artillery, besides Engineers, Army Service Corps men, and Medical Staff Corps. These will be joined by the men already at the Cape and in Natal and Rhodesia, making up a regular army of from 50,000 to 55,000 men, with Irregulars, Volunteers, and troops from Australia and Canada. There will most probably be two divisions with about eight brigades, as well as a brigade on the line of communication and reserve.

As it is necessary to have in South Africa, before large fighting forces are sent from home, a full and efficient transport service, it has been decided to despatch at a very early date a large contingent of the Army Service Corps, and twenty companies have been mentioned as the quantity to be sent from home at the end of next week. In preparation for this purpose the men of the company stationed in London were medically inspected on Sept. 27, and the same course is being taken with the much larger body of the corps at Aldershot. The Army Service Corps as a whole consists of forty-two companies, with remount companies at Woolwich and Dublin, and, with the exception of two companies in South Africa already, all are stationed at home. It is probable that the present large demand upon the corps will necessitate the calling up of some portion at least of its Reserve, which is stated to number about 2,600. No man under twenty years of age or of less than one year's service is to go out with the companies to South Africa. The movement now announced is the most important which has been made, as so much transport and so many men can only be required to serve an army corps in the field.

During the past few days negotiations, it is said, have been in progress with the London General Omnibus Company and the London Road Car Company so as to secure a supply of horses from the companies for service in case of need in South Africa. A correspondent states that an agreement between the Government and the companies gives the Government the privilege of drawing 500 horses from the Road Car Company and 700 from the General Omnibus Company. Yesterday each company sent for Government service fifty or sixty horses, and it is understood that further horses will be supplied in the course of the present week.

The following despatch has been received in New York from New Orleans:—Great Britain has arranged for the shipment from this port of 3,000 mules to South Africa next month, and for more to be furnished until 10,000 have been sent. British officers acquired the 3,000 mules at New Orleans in thirty days at an average of 200 dols. a head. Between 300 and 500 American teamsters are to be engaged. The British officers will proceed to various places in the West and South in order to purchase mules. In selecting the teamsters preference will be given to those who have served in the Cuban campaign. Major Scobell, of the 2nd Dragoons, is at the head of the officers commissioned to make these purchases. Extensive orders for waggons have also been placed in the United States. A Chicago newspaper says that a firm of horsedealers and the stock yards have received a telegram from London ordering them to purchase all heavy draught horses the Western market afforded for drawing ammunition waggons and heavy artillery in South Africa, and to ship them immediately, the limit of prices to range from 110 dols. to 125 dols. a head. The dealers said that the specifications would make the filling of such a wholesale order somewhat difficult of accomplishment at present.

THE TONE OF THE DILLONITE PRESS.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* wrote on Sept. 25:—The sympathetic attitude which the Dublin Dillonite Press has adopted towards the Boers in connection with the Transvaal crisis has encouraged certain Nationalist boards to pass resolutions on the subject. On Saturday the Castlebar District Council passed a resolution in which they recorded their protest against the action of the British Government, and called "the attention of the world to the thrice more brutal Boers—the Irish landlords, graziers, grabbers, and skull-crackers, whose dishonest, mean conduct is cruel beyond description, and a disgrace to civilisation." Another council in Tipperary has declared that "Ireland is praying that war may end in another Majuba Hill, and is only waiting its time to lay low in the dust the robber flag which for 700 years has floated over the graves of her martyred forefathers." The Birr Poor Law Guardians on Saturday adopted the Limerick Corporation resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers, and added that the clerk be instructed to "forward a copy to the Agent for the Transvaal Government in London for transmission to his Honour the President of the Republic." Speaking at a meeting of the United Irish League in county Clare, Mr. Davitt, M.P., said that if President Kruger had one-third of the people behind him the Irish cause could count, even in Ireland, he and his gallant burghers could trample England's power under their feet in South Africa and smash for ever the prestige of the British Empire in that part of the world. He would have their wishes for success; and might God strengthen the arm of every Boer who shouldered a gun to defend the independence of the Transvaal Republic would be the earnest prayer of every Irish Nationalist the world over. They read of the Munster Fusiliers and other Irish regiments being sent out to fight against the brave Boers for English pay. It was true that these were only miserable hirelings who consented to be shot at by England's enemies for one shilling a day, but still it made a Nationalist's blood boil with indignation to think that the name of Ireland should be associated with one of the most disgraceful crimes which the English had ever committed against a small nation. The Boers, though few in number, were feared by England's plundering power because they were all armed and were among the best marksmen in the world. Burglars intent on theft always dreaded firearms in a house, and the would-be stealers of the gold mines of the Rand had a wholesome fear of the men who fought at Laing's Nek and at Majuba Hill. If Ireland had the right to carry arms, the Irish cause would not stand where it did to-day—the Nationalists of Mullingar would not see the green flag insulted by hireling constabulary, and the leaguers of Leitrim would not have had their meeting proclaimed on Sunday last.

THE PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

OPORTO, Sept. 18.

Some scepticism with regard to the existence of plague is still to be met with here, but not, so far as I know, among medical men. There is really no room for serious doubt on the subject. The diagnosis has been established over and over again clinically, pathologically, and bacteriologically, and it cannot be set aside merely because the disease has not behaved as some people fancy it ought to have in accordance with certain senational traditions. As a matter of fact, all the best-known types, both slight and severe, have presented themselves, and the comparative smallness of the numbers up to the present time is quite in keeping with experience. Plague commonly begins in an insidious way, and only develops its full activity after a period of deceptive quiescence.

I have obtained full details of cases, made up and corrected down to September 10. The earliest is dated June 5, and in the pesiod embraced by these two dates—say 14 weeks—there have been 76 cases. This figure is certainly under the mark, as suppression has been and is practised by the people for fear of being taken to the hospital, about which the most childish legends are current among them. Illness is concealed as long as possible; in some instances, when the attack is mild, it is probably concealed altogether; in others of a graver type the patient holds out until absolutely obliged to call in a doctor; in yet others the revelation is only made by death. The returns are, therefore, being constantly corrected by the addition of belated notifications, and it is probably well within the mark to say that up to now there have been at least 100 cases. This is not much for nearly four-and a-half months in a population of considerably over 150,000; the word "epidemic" in the sense in which it is commonly used in England is hardly applicable to these figures. But the facts assume a less reassuring aspect when the returns are further examined. Taken month by month, the 76 cases fall as follows:—

June	17
July	10
August	36
September (10 days)	13

From this it appears that the disease is decidedly gaining ground, or else that a great many cases escaped notice in June and July, and consequently that the list should be much longer than it is. The former is the more probable conclusion to be drawn to judge from the relative figures for June and July.

A comparison of the dates with the local incidence, which cannot be given here, shows a gradual extension of the area affected.

The same thing cannot be said of its severity, as the majority of the cases since the latter part of August have been of a mild character. The following table gives the mortality and sex distribution:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cases	43	33	76
Deaths	20	11	31

The total rate of mortality—namely, 40·7 per cent.—is low, but it will be noticed that males have suffered far more severely than females. This is quite contrary to the current assertion that only women and children have been affected, which is frequently advanced as a reason for doubting the existence of true plague.

With regard to the type and severity of the disease, the 76 cases are classified thus:—Simple bubonic, 55 (11 fatal); pesticoemic, 15 (all fatal); pneumonic, 3 (two fatal); hæmorrhagic, three (all fatal). In five cases death took place, so far as can be ascertained, within 24 hours of attack, and in several others from two to four days. It would, therefore, be a great mistake to suppose that, because the plague in Oporto has not assumed a severely epidemic character it has been equally mild in its individual manifestations. In some instances the victims have been struck down with extreme rapidity, and in three or four the discolouration of the skin characteristic of the "black death" has been observed.

Some further details may be given for the benefit of students of the subject. Plague is commonly called "bubonic," but in Oporto, as elsewhere, inflamed glands have been absent in a certain proportion of cases. They may be classified thus:—

With buboes	69	Without buboes	7
(a) Pesticoemic	10	(a) Pesticoemic	5
(b) Pneumonic	1	(b) Pneumonic	2
(c) Hæmorrhagic	3		
(d) Simple	55		

The lower extremities are by far the commonest seat of buboes. The distribution has been as follows:—Leg, 27; groin, 18; axilla, 18; behind or below the jaw, 12; neck, 2. In about a dozen cases the buboes have been multiple. It is generally believed that when the extremities are affected the infection has gained an entrance through some abrasion of the skin, and in India the frequency with which the glands of the lower extremities are attacked has been explained by the fact that the natives walk barefoot. In Oporto all the children, and nearly all the women, go barefoot also, but they have not shown a greater susceptibility to bubonic affection of the leg and groin than men, who, as a rule, do not go barefoot; and among those cases which have been treated in hospital the most careful examination has failed to reveal any abrasion or other point at which infection might be supposed to have entered.

The illness has generally begun by a shivering fit; and among other symptoms are prostration, severe headache, fever, occasionally very high temperature, and delirium. The duration varies within very wide limits.

Passing on to the question of origin I would observe that the stated date of commencement has only been fixed by retrospective inquiry and is no more than tentative. The presence of plague was detected by Dr. Ricardo Jorge, who is medical officer of health to the town and a highly accomplished master of his business. His attention was attracted during the month of June by some suspicious notifications from a low quarter of the town for which he was unable to account. He began to investigate the cases, and during July was led to suspect the existence of plague. He then endeavoured to obtain bacteriological confirmation of the diagnosis, but was for some time unsuccessful. Towards the end of the month, however, he succeeded in isolating the characteristic micro-organism, and his results were independently confirmed by Dr. Camara Pestana, head of the Bacteriological Institute at Lisbon and a most able bacteriologist. The local authorities were officially notified of the fact on August 8. Having established his diagnosis, Dr. Jorge looked back to the first case which he could definitely describe as plague in the light of subsequent knowledge, and he fixed upon a Spanish docker, who died, after a very short illness, on June 5. In the same lodginghouse, which I have visited, four other Spanish dockers were attacked, and after examining the premises I do not wonder at it; but they were not taken ill until 11 days after the first case. This man, Gregorio Blanco by name, had been engaged, I believe, in unloading the City of Cork, a steamer from London with a cargo of grain from India that bad been transhipped in the Thames. Hence the theory that plague was imported by this ship. Dr. Jorge himself attaches no weight to it at all, and the difficulties in the way of accepting it are obvious. In the first place it is a pure matter of guess-work that Gregorio Blanco was the earliest case at all. Plague of the ambulant type (pestis ambulans), that is to say so slight that the persons affected go about their business, may have been and probably was prevalent before. It commonly precedes severe outbreak and many of the cases subsequently observed in Oporto have been of that type. It is, in fact, quite impossible to say with any certainty when the thing really began; and no one is better aware of that than Dr. Jorge, who has gone most thoroughly into it. In the second place the general evidence against the conveyance of infection by cargo is extremely strong, and to ask one to believe that a cargo which has been handled safely in London should become dangerous on being transhipped to Oporto is a little too much. Other conjectures about rats from mysterious infected vessels are equally unsubstantial. In short, the whole question is a matter of speculation and guess-work. For my own part, I see great difficulty in accepting the theory of importation at all. Oporto has not been in direct communication with any infected port. I have examined the shipping register since the beginning of the year and find that the only eastward ports from which vessels have arrived in the Douro are all in the Mediterranean or the Black Sea. There have been four petroleum ships from Batum (one on June 4), three from Sulina, one each from Odessa, Oran, Tangiers, and two or three other ports; but I am not aware that any of these has been even suspected. The real trade of Oporto is with London, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, and Havre, and it is only through these places or through Lisbon that it has any connexion with infected ports. Now, is it conceivable that sea-borne plague should pass over all the places mentioned, and especially London, with

its prodigious direct traffic from the East, carried on for the last five years, and should fix upon Oporto with its infinitesimal and direct traffic ?

And why should importation be assumed at all as a matter of course ? I beg to protest against this most unscientific practice. It is the fashion nowadays to assume that whenever a bacterial disease appears in a place where it is not endemic it must necessarily have been introduced from outside, and facts are invented, as in the present case, to suit the hypothesis. This is precisely the way to obscure truth and darken counsel. It is assumed that bacteria are of a fixed and immutable type and that each can only be derived from parents identical with itself. This is quite contrary to the great scientific generalization of the century, and it is unsupported by any evidence worth mentioning. No doubt specific disease germs cannot be spontaneously generated from nothing at all, but no one is in a position to say that under the right conditions they cannot be generated from other germs which, under different conditions, are either harmless or productive of some other disease. The right conditions for producing the plague bacillus exist in great perfection in Oporto, and this is a plague period. The times and seasons are clearly favourable to it, as other times and seasons are favourable to influenza, cholera, or smallpox. Why should it not have been bred in the place ? It may be remembered that the British commissioners who investigated the outbreak of plague on the Volga in 1879, courageously differed from their colleagues in declining to accept a theory of importation which was not supported by good evidence, and suggested that the disease was bred on the spot. It is worth noting that the people affected in Astrakhan were the fish-curers of the Volga, and that those most affected in Oporto live on and among salted fish.

The plague is still confined to Oporto. The suspected case at Lisbon to which I previously referred has been proved not to be plague.

As I foreshadowed in my last letter, the military cordon has been so far modified as to allow passengers to travel subject only to inspection and disinfection. This is a step in the right direction, but it is not enough. The interference with trade, though less vexatious, is more important, and that is still continued. The consequence is that both Oporto and the whole surrounding country, being mutually dependent on each other, are suffering severely. In the town there is great and rapidly increasing distress ; in the country the lack of provisions is beginning to be felt. To maintain this state of things is quite impossible.—The "Times" correspondent.

THE COLQUHOUN BANKRUPTCY.

At Glasgow on Sept. 26 Sheriff Spens heard the third parties in the bankruptcy of the firm of J. and D. T. Colquhoun, who recently failed for a large sum of money. Mr. McKenzie said this was an application for the examination of Mrs. D. T. Colquhoun and her son. It had been rendered necessary by the disappearance of about 12,000*l.* and the assests of the estate of Mr. D. T. Colquhoun. The amount named was in shares vested in the names of Mrs. Colquhoun and her children. Further, the trustees had found that the dwelling-houses had been stripped of almost everything of any value. Nothing was left but the furniture ; therefore the trustees had found it necessary to make further inquiry. Alexander Colquhoun (son of D. T. Colquhoun), replying to Mr. McKenzie, said he was twenty-six years of age an enrolled law agent. He did not know where his mother was. He thought he last saw her in town about a week ago. She did not say she was going abroad or elsewhere. The witness declared that he expected to be asked where his mother was, and therefore did not want to know. The witness intentionally refrained from asking her the question. The witness was aware that his mother had some money, but he was not aware that the amount was 700*l.* The witness said he had not got the certificates for that amount of South African shares, having given them to his mother. The witness believed his mother had money of her own, and that she purchased these shares with money she had saved and from dividends she had received from J. M. Smith, Limited, and Rathie, Limited. He gave her the certificates because they belonged to her, and, said the witness, "I do not think I knew at the time that she was going out of sight." The witness said his mother had taken nothing else with her. David Turnbull Colquhoun, jun., nineteen years of age, was examined by Mr. McKenzie, and said that on Sept. 22 ten men went into his father's house at Bowmont Terrace (where the witness resided), ransacked it, and then locked it up. The witness and the servant girl were locked out. The witness saw his mother last about seven or eight days ago in Glasgow.

The witness did not see her go away, and did not know where she had gone to. The witness had no idea why she went away, but she was not very well. She had been instructed by Mr. Wilson to give up the keys, and that may have been the reason for her leaving. The witness did not know whether his mother gave up the keys, but he remained in the house for a few days after she left. So far as the witness was aware, his mother took nothing out of the house. The examination of the two witnesses terminated, and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

Dr. Colquhoun at Glasgow pleaded guilty to the charges of embezzlement preferred against him. He was remitted to the High Court at Edinburgh for sentence.

THE SERVIAN TRIALS AT BELGRADE.

The State trial at Belgrade ended on September 25, when the judges found twenty-two of the accused guilty, and acquitted six. Knezevitch, who attempted to assassinate the ex-King Milan, and Ranko Tisitch, who has taken refuge in Montenegro, were condemned to death. Ten of the prisoners, and another of the accused who has fled the country, were sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, one to nine years' imprisonment, and eight, including M. Pasitch, the Radical leader, to five years' imprisonment. The special correspondent of the *Times* states that, in the reasons given by the judges for their verdict, the evidence adduced by the Public Prosecutor was accepted almost without reserve, while the prisoners defence was entirely ignored. The verdict is regarded as a shameful one, and the correspondent anticipates that it will destroy external confidence in Servian justice. M. Pasitch was pardoned immediately after sentence had been pronounced, and was forthwith released. Knezevitch was shot, in the course of the afternoon, on an open space outside Belgrade.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* states that immediately before his execution Knezevitch made a declaration in which he re-affirmed his retractation of his depositions implicating the persons who have been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for complicity in a plot against the Government, and declared them to be absolutely innocent.

The Vienna Press is unanimous in regarding the sentences as excessive, and does not hesitate to attribute their severity to political revenge. The Servian authorities have already shown that they are anything but indifferent to European public opinion, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, particularly when it is supported by the urgent counsels of the two great Powers interested in the Balkans. There is, therefore, reason to hope that the unanimous condemnation even of friendly Austrian journals will not fail to stimulate the humane instincts of the young King and to influence the policy of his father in favour of a more lenient treatment of his political opponents. This will be all the easier as the attitude of some of the latter in the hour of trial, which was anything but dignified, will have gone far to destroy their influence and capacity for mischiefs as popular leaders. It is an almost universal rule for the severity of sentences upon political prisoners subsequently to be mitigated. In this instance a judicious exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy would be highly politic, as being one of the most effective means for re-establishing that tranquillity in Servia which is essential to the success of the reformatory projects of the crown.

The Paris journals generally denounce the result of the trials. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that if ex-King Milan imagines that he has definitely won the game, and will henceforth be the undisputed master of Servia distracted by terror, he is making a strange mistake. He has virtually signed the act of dethronement of the Obrenovitch dynasty. The Belgrade Court on Sept. 27 tried four persons charged with *lese Majeste*, convicted them, and passed sentences ranging from two to eight years' penal servitude. M. Mostitch, one of the counsel for the defence in the late trial, has been placed under arrest in his own house.

The death of the Venerable Edwin Arthur Salmon who succeeded Archdeacon Fitzgerald in the Archdeaconry of Wells two years ago has just occurred. He graduated at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1854, and has served all his life in the Bath and Wells diocese, and alike at Christian Malford, Martock, and Weston-super-Mare he has done excellent service, while as Rural Dean, Prebendary, and Archdeacon, he has borne his part in Diocesan work. He was a kindly and courteous cleric, and a man of singularly judicial mind. Singularly enough, the Bishop of Bath and Wells has, in his short Episcopate, filled all the three Archdeaconries, and now that of Wells falls to him for the second time.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

General de Galliffet's report to the President of the Republic proposing the pardon of Captain Alfred Dreyfus was as follows :—

"Monsieur le President,—On September 9 the Court-martial of Rennes condemned Dreyfus, by five votes against two, to ten years' detention, and by a majority it granted extenuating circumstances. After appealing to the Council of Revision Dreyfus withdrew his application. The verdict has become definitive, and henceforth it partakes of the authority of the law, before which every one ought to bow. The highest function of the Government is to enforce respect for the decision of justice without distinction and without reservation. Resolved to fulfil this duty, it ought also to take into account what clemency and the public interest counsel. The verdict of the Court-martial itself, which admitted extenuating circumstances, and the desire immediately expressed that the sentence might be mitigated are so many indications that ought to solicit attention. As the result of the judgment pronounced in 1894 Dreyfus has undergone five years' transportation. This judgment was annulled on June 3, 1899, and a penalty less severe both in its nature and its duration has been applied. If one deducts from the ten years' detention the five years served on the Ile du Diable—and it cannot be otherwise—Dreyfus will have undergone five years of transportation, and ought to undergo five years of detention. It has been suggested whether it was not possible to assimilate transportation to solitary confinement in a prison, and in that case he would have almost completely purged his sentence. Legislation does not seem to permit this. It follows, therefore, that Dreyfus ought to undergo a higher penalty than that to which he has been actually condemned.

"It results from information obtained that the health of the condemned man has been seriously compromised, and that he could not, without the greatest peril bear a prolonged detention. Apart from considerations of a nature to arouse anxiety, others of a more general order tend to the same conclusions. A higher political interest—the necessity of calling up all their powers always exacted from Governments after difficult crises and in regard to certain orders of acts—suggests measures of clemency or of oblivion. The Government would ill respond to the desire of a country desirous of pacification if, by the acts which it behoves it to accomplish, whether on its own initiative or by a proposal to Parliament, it did not take steps to efface all traces of a painful conflict. It is for you, Monsieur le President, by an act of supreme humanity, to give the first pledge of the work of pacification which public opinion demands, and which the welfare of the Republic dictates.

"For these reasons I have the honour to propose for your signature the following decree.

"General de Galliffet, Minister of War."

The decree in question was thus worded :—

"Article 1.—There is accorded to Alfred Dreyfus, remission of the rest of the penalty of ten years of detention pronounced against him by decree of the Court-martial of Rennes dated September 9, 1899, and also of military degradation.

"Article 2.—The Minister of War is charged with the execution of the present decree."

General de Galliffet has also sent to the Military Governors of Paris and Lyons, as well as to army corps commanders, the following general order :—

"To the army.—The incident is closed. The military Judges, the object of universal respect, have delivered their verdict in complete independence. We have, without any sort of reservation, bowed down before their decree. We shall likewise bow down before the act which a sentiment of profound pity has dictated to the President of the Republic. It is impossible that any question of reprisals of any sort whatever should henceforth arise. So I repeat, the incident is closed. I ask you, and if need be I should order you, to forget the past in order to think only of the future. With you, who are all my comrades, I cry heartily 'Vive l'armee !' the army which belongs to no party but only to France. "Galliffet."

This general order was duly read aloud to the troops.

Captain Dreyfus has issued a declaration stating that the Government of the Republic has restored him to liberty. It is nothing to him without honour. Henceforth he will continue to seek the reparation of the judicial error of which he is still the victim. His heart will not be at rest until there is no longer a Frenchman who imputes to him the abominable crime which another has perpetrated.

Accompanied by M. Mathieu Dreyfus, Captain Dreyfus, went to Carpentras, in the Vaucluse, to stay with a relative for the sake of his health. The Paris *Figaro* of Friday last contained a graphic narrative by M. Jules Huret of this journey.

The *Aurore* has published a letter to Mme. Dreyfus from M. Zola, in which, after expressing his joy at her husband's release, he says it is revolting that only pity should have been obtained where justice was asked for, and declares that he and others will continue the struggle as obstinately as ever. What they want is the rehabilitation of an innocent man, less for himself than in order to rehabilitate France.

M. Grimaux, member of the Institute, and Major Forzinetti visited M. Alfred Dreyfus on Friday at Carpentras. On Saturday morning the children of M. Dreyfus arrived, Pierre and Jeanne Dreyfus. The father awaited the two children, who were accompanied by M. and Mme. Hadamard, at the extremity of the avenue of limes which leads out of the Valabregue estate into the country. When the carriage stopped in which they were brought from the station the children jumped in to their father's arms, who held them close for ten minutes, unable to speak a word, so great was his emotion.

A telegram from Nice to the *Temps* states, on the authority of Major Forzinetti, that Dreyfus is still so ill that he is unable to take any solid food. He has received hundreds of letters and telegrams, and an English publisher has offered him £40,000 for his memoirs, but he has declined the offer. Dreyfus, according to this telegram, proposes to settle at Mentone.

M. Jules Huret on Friday stated that it had not been decided whether the children should be told their father's story. The little girl is too young to understand, and she certainly will not be told ; but the little boy is eight years old and very forward for his years. One day when he was in the Bois with his uncle he plucked a flower saying, "It is for father when he comes back." The uncle turned away with tears in his eyes. On another occasion Mme. Valabregue, when in Paris, said to him :—"If you like I will take you back with me to Carpentras." The child immediately accepted and rushed off to his mother's room joyously to tell her. "Mamma, my bag must be packed, for I am going to Carpentras with aunt." But immediately he saw by a look on his mother's face something which inspired him to fling his arms round her neck saying :—"No, mother, I shall not go, I don't want to leave you alone."

M. Huret met M. Dreyfus again on Friday. As the family and friends sat together under the awning near the garden in the midst of the flowers and pleasant scenes, Dreyfus said :—"It seems like a dream," and he repeated the word. And he went on :—"After all, I am not yet free. I do not yet feel that I am wholly my own master. I let myself be led like a child, and I cannot yet make out what it all means." M. Huret asked him when the first hope came to him on the Devil's Island, and he replied :—"On November 16 of last year, when I received from the Court of Cassation this telegram :—'The exiled prisoner Dreyfus is informed that the Criminal Chamber has declared receivable in the form (sic) his request for revision of the trial of 1894.' I did not understand what that meant. I regarded this telegram as a sort of acknowledgement of my numerous petitions, for I was ignorant as to everything, the Revision Bill, &c., I took 'receivable in the form' to mean 'in the juridical form.' But it did not matter. This brought me hope, and I felt that there might possibly be an end. Until then I had despaired altogether."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

Our Rome Correspondent telegraphs :—

The following instance of the bad faith of Vatican journalism will not astonish those who have had opportunities of watching its methods, but it will doubtless cause some surprise to ordinary English readers, and not least, I feel sure, to your Roman Catholic readers.

In the *Voce della Verita*, which calls itself *Giornale della societa, primaria Romana per gl'interessi Cattolici*, and which is one of the accredited organs of the Vatican, there appeared on Sunday and article complaining of the strictures passed on the Roman Catholic Church in connexion with its attitude towards the Dreyfus case and charges the English Press particularly with "excesses of which the venerable Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Vaughan, has made grave complaint." The Vatican organ then proceeds to give as an illustration what purports to be a quotation from *The Times* :—

There are no words to express the savage cruelty of a journal like *La Croix*, which Cardinal Vaughan, it is true, describes as belonging to the "cheap Press," but which is scattered by thousands in elegant Parisian society, and by *twenties of millions* (!!!) among the ignorant masses.

The italics and the points of exclamation are those of the *Voce*, which, having thus conveniently fabricated its "quotation," then proceeds to make merry and to ask how many hundred million inhabitants *The Times* supposes France to possess.

The only passage in the columns of *The Times* which presents any distant resemblance to that "quoted" by the clerical organ occurs in a letter signed "Verax," published on September 20, on the scandalous share taken by the French Roman Catholic Press in the anti-Dreyfus campain :—

The worst offender in this respect has been a newspaper called *La Croix*. This newspaper is controlled and conducted by ecclesiastics. It enjoys the highest ecclesiastical patronage. It claims to be essentially a "religious organ," and only deals with political questions in so far as they have a religious aspect. It devotes itself especially to pious works, and the pecuniary success which its appeals achieve affords perhaps the best measure of its influence in the French Catholic world. The subscription lists opened in its columns for the dome of the church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre have reached a sum of over 800,000f. It has organized at the same time, under the most exalted spiritual auspices, pilgrimage for the poorer classes to the Holy Land and to Lourdes. Papal blessings, archiepiscopal and episcopal letters of approval have been showered upon its goods works, accompanied in many cases with more or less covert commendations of its political activity. Its Paris edition is estimated to have circulation of over a quarter of a million. Besides the Paris edition, daily and weekly supplements are published all over the provinces—in one number of *La Croix* reference is made to no fewer than 52 subsidiary *Croix—Croix de l'Auvergne, Croix d'Arras, Croix de Bordeaux*, &c.—and, sold as it is in the porches of churches, in rural presbyteries, in Catholic working men's clubs, it may well have reason to boast that it is read by millions of French Catholics.

No wonder the clerical papers glorify Henry's forgeries when they delight to walk in his footsteps within the limits of their smaller opportunities.

Colonel Picquart having demanded of the Minister of War an inquiry into the charges brought against him at the Rennes Court-martial with reference to his management of the funds of the Secret Service Department, General de Galliffet has just addressed to a letter stating that the report of the commission to the matter was referred shows that there is no ground whatever for the slightest suspicion as to the honourable character of his management of the Intelligence Department.

A captain of dragoons at Compiegne, after reading General de Galliffet's general order to his troops, supplemented it by a speech in which he described the order as intended to counterbalance the effect that might be produced by the pardon asked for a traitor. It is announced that the captain will be called to account for this language.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

The annual dinner in commemoration of the entry into Lucknow of the forces under Generals Havelock and Outram was held on Sept. 25 in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, General Sir William Olpherts, V. C., presiding. The gathering on this occasion was somewhat smaller than in previous years, not only by reason of the passing away since the previous gathering of a few old comrades, but also because some expected guests had been unable at the last moment to attend. Among these may be mentioned Lord Wolsely, who had promised to be present, but who at the last moment wrote to say that really he only had time to go home to bed after leaving the War Office.

Less than thirty members of the original garrison and the relieving force assembled to support Sir William Olpherts on the occasion, and they included Surgeon-General Sir Arthur Home, V. C., General Sir J. Spurgin, Sir R. Goldsworthy, General Birch, General Chamier, General M'Leod Innes, V. C., General May, Major-General Oldfield, General Ruggles, General Russell, General Stewart, General Tulloch, General Blage, Colonel Browne, V. C., Colonel Buttice, Colonel Wade, Colonel Maule, Major Drake, Captain Jones Parry, Captain Pearson, Captain Robertson, Captain Olpherts, Mr. Alexander Dashwood, Mr. H. D. Willock, Mr. Ponsonby Staples, and the Rev. F. W. Christian. The toasts of "The Queen and Empress of India" and "The Prince and Princess of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family" were proposed from the chair, and drunk with military warmth and enthusiasm.

Sir William Olpherts then proposed a toast, "To the memory of our departed comrades, including those who fell on the 25th of September, 1857, and those who have since departed." On such occasions they could not help giving special prominence to the names of three great men—Havelock, Neil, Outram—illustrious generals whom any man would be proud to serve under. (Cheers.) The force that went to the relief of Lucknow deserved no praise ; they could not do otherwise than go to the relief of that gallant garrison at Lucknow. They went, and he believed a few fell by the way—probably a third of them were killed, but that was nothing. They joined their comrades and relieved the fort. (Cheers.) Forty-two years had passed away, and since then a universal desire for peace had sprung up, but at the same time he found that there was a very general desire that they should be prepared for war. (Hear, hear.) Alluding to the present state of affairs in South Africa, Sir William Olpherts said that his ancestors were Dutch and he was not ashamed of it, but consequently he could not be accused of entertaining any racial antipathy to the Boers. He was bound to admit that they had placed themselves irretrievably in the wrong and in his opinion they must be put right. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he asked them to drink the toast, according to their usual custom, in solemn silence.

Captain Pearson proposed the next toast, "Our Absent but Living Comrades," mentioning the names of some who were prevented by circumstances from attending.

Surgeon-General Sir Arthur Home, V. C., gave "The Illustrious Garrison of Lucknow," and said it gave him the greatest pleasure to propose the toast to the memory of his old comrades. There could be no question that the defence of Lucknow would live in the annals of history as long as the English nation existed. Those men who willingly laid down their lives for others had attained a glory which nothing could exceed, and it was especially impressed on the minds of those who remembered what had taken place at Cawnpore. There was no greater happiness that could be achieved than that of laying down their lives for others. (Cheers.)

General M'Leod Innes, V. C., responded for the garrison, six of those present standing up to support him. He remarked that inside the fort they knew very well that the enemy wanted Lucknow, and they were determined to hold it until the relieving force should arrive. He called on his brother survivors to drink to the memory of the Havelock Force, which was complied with in silence, and Sir W. Olpherts briefly responded.

Colonel Browne, V.C., proposed the health of the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, and the company shortly afterwards separated.

A REPRODUCTION OF POMPEII.

Our Paris Correspondent writes :—"In the midst of the incessant agitation of the last two years which has prevented all those who write for the public from devoting their time and efforts to questions of art, I have been quite unable to refer to any of those attractive or striking projects which have been conceived to render the Universal Exhibition a brilliant manifestation of human genius. One of the most captivating ideas for persons enamoured of the beautiful is the scheme of Chevalier Pesce, the architect of the Italian Embassy in Paris. He proposes to reconstitute Pompeii—not the Pompeii of the familiar ruins, but the brilliant city as it existed before the stream of fire from Vesuvius had buried it from sight. This project has been in preparation for the past two years, and the most distinguished names in France the men most eminent in all branches of art and science, have unhesitatingly promised their support to M. Pesce. Another scheme, it is true, for the reproduction of the existing ruins was recently talked of, but this latter scheme failed to receive support and encouragement from the competent specialists who had so ardently adopted the idea, as M. Pesce calls it, of Pompeii "vivante." Pompeii undoubtedly is a name to conjure with, one of those magic words that have laid hold of the imagination of the world. Even in their existing state whoever has had the good fortune to visit the ruins of Pompeii has carried away an impression that nothing can efface, and has been haunted by the desire to behold once more the vanished city which the excavations of recent times have partly brought to light. The scheme of M. Pesce is almost complete realization of this dream. He proposes to restore to us the life of the forum, the camp, the gladiators, the Temple of Isis the theatre bordering on the forum, the numerous shops and public baths, and all those houses, squares, and open spaces where formerly were concentrated the life, the activity, the pleasures, the celebrations and public spectacles which made the watering-place by the Mediterranean one of the most attractive spots in the Italian peninsula. No detail in the life of Pompeii known to archeology in the period before the disappearance of the ancient town seems likely to be neglected in this magical evocation, and the spectator wandering across the city will find himself suddenly in the midst of that ancient life which without this artificial aid, it would be so difficult even for the most learned imaginations to evoke. Numerous actors, in costumes archæologically accurate, will give to the city its former animation. The forum is to be crowded with a constantly moving throng. The arena will be given up to the gladiatorial combat. The lines of shops will offer the most varied products for sale. The charlatans and hawkers will scream their wares in the streets. Chariot wheels will follow the deep-dug ruts in the stone highways. The mysteries will be celebrated in the Temple of Isis. Orators will harangue the crowd in the public squares—in fact, the whole town, re-peopled will rise from the ashes beneath which it was buried in one of the most terrible of catastrophes."

MR. DOOLEY.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS WITH THE DREYFUS CASE.

"Th' scene was threemenjously excitin'," said Mr. Dooley. "Th' little city iv Rennes was thronged with des prit journalists that had pledged their fortunes an' their sacred honors, an' manny iv thim their watches, to be prisint an' protect th' public again th' degradin facts. Niver since th' war in Cubia has so many iv these brave fellows been gathered together at th' risk iv their lives fr'm overcrowdin' the resthrants. No wan has iver sufficiently describe th' turrors iv a corryspondint's life excipt th' corryspondints thimsilves. Gin'rals an' other liars is rewarded f'r annything. The corryspondint gets no credit. No wan will give him credit. Still he sticks to his post, an' on this parlaus day he was at Rennes, fightin' th' other corryspondints, or, if he was an English journalist, defiudin' th' honour iv Fr-rance, against herself. 'Tis a good thing for Fr-rance that there ar-re silf-sacrificin' men that don't undherstand her language to presint her vicious nature to th' English an' American public. Otherwise, Hinnissy, she might think she was as good as th' r-rest iv us.

. . . . .

"Cap. Dhryfuss plainly shows his throubles, which have made him look tin years younger. His raven hair is intirely white an' his stalwart fr rame with th' shoulders thrown back is stooped an' weary. His haggard face was flushed with insolent confidence, and th' cow'ardice in his r-race showed in his fearless eye. As he passed, a young Fr-rinch sojer was with diff'culty resthrained fr'm sthrikin' him an' embracin' him with tears in his eyes.

"In th' coort room th' scene baffled discription. It was an inspirin' sight f'r th' judges whin they were awake. Row on row iv journalists sharpenin' pencils an' slappin' each other's faces rose to th' ceilin'. Here an' there cud be seen a brillyant militory uniform, denotin' th' prisince iv th' London *Times* Corryspondint. Th' lawn behind th' coort was thronged with ex-mimbers iv th' Fr-rinch Gover'mint, th' Gin'ral Staff bein' witnesses f'r th' prosecution sat with th' coort ; th' pris'ner not bein' able to find a chair sat on th' window-sill. His inthrest in th' proceedin's was much noticed an' caused gr-reat amusement.

"Afther th' coort had kissed th' witnesses th' proceedin's open. 'Tis thrue, they kiss each other. I wanst see a Fr-rinchman go f'r to kiss a man be th' name iv Doherty, that inthrajooced risolutions in favour iv Fr-rance again Germany at a con-vintion. Doherty thought he was afther his ear, an' laid him out. But in France 'tis diff'rent. They begin be kissin', an' this thrile opined that way.

"'Pris'ner,' said th' prisidint in th' coort, 'th' eyes iv France is upon us, th' honor iv th' naytion is at stake. Th' naytional defences, th' integrity iv that ar-rmy upon which France must depind in time iv peace, th' virtue iv public life an' th' receipts iv th' Exposition is involved. Incidentally ye are bein' thried. But why dhrag in matthers iv no importance? We are insthructed, accordin' to th' papers, be th' Coort iv Cassation to permit no iv'dince that does not apply to your conniction with th' case. As sojers we bow to th' superyor will ; we will follow out th' insthruction iv th' supreme coort. We have not had time to read thim, but we will look at thim afther th' thrile. In th' manetime, we will call upon Gin'ral Merceer, that gallant man, to till us th' story iv his life.'

"'I obey, mon colonel,' says Gin'ral Merceer, kissin' th' coort. 'Not to begin too far back an' to make a long story short, I am an honest man an' th' son iv an honest man. I admit it.'

"'Good,' says th' prisidint. 'D'ye reconise the pris'ner ?'

"'I do,' says Gin'ral Merceer ; 'I seen him wanst dhrinkin' a shell iv Munich beer in a caefe.' (Marked sensation in th' coort an' cries iv 'Abase la book !')

"'I says to mesilf thin, "This man is a thraitor." But th' thrainin' iv a sojer makes wan cautious. I determined to fortify mesilf with iv'dince. I put spies on this man, this perfidjous wretch an' discovered nawthin'. I was paralysed. An officer iv th' Fr-rinch ar-rmy an' nawthin' suspicyous about him ! Damnable! I was with diff'culty resthrained fr'm killin' him. But I desisted.' (Cries iv 'Shame !') 'I said to mesilf, "Th' honour iv France is at stake. Th' whole wurruld is lookin' at me—at me, Bill Merceer. I will go to bed an' think it over." I wint to bed. Sleep, blessed sleep, that sews up th' confused coat-sleeve iv care, as th' perfiejous Shakespere—cries iv 'Conspuez Shakespere !')—says, dayscinded on me tired eyes. (Th' coort weeps.) I laid aside me honor—(cries iv 'Brave Gin'ral !')—with me coat. (Murmurs.) I slept. I dhreamed that I see th' German Impror playin' a Jew's harp.

"I had Cap. Dhryfuss arristed. I dashed to th' prisidint. He was a-receiving rayfusals f'r a new Cabinet. "I have found th' thraitor," says I. "Hush," says he. "If th' Impror Willum hears ye he'll declare war," he says. I was stupefied. "Oh, my belovid counthry !" I cried. "Oh, hivin !" I cried. "What shall I do ?" I cried. They was not a minyit to lose. I disbanded th' Ar-rmy. I ordhered th' Navy into dhry dock. I had me picther took. I wint home an' hid in th' cellar. F'r wan night Fr-rance was safe !'

"They was hardly a dhry eye in th' house whin th' gin'ral paused. Th' aujeence wept. Siv'ral of th' minor journalists was swept out iv th' r-room in th' flood. A man shoovlin' coal in th' cellar sint up f'r an umbrella. Th' lawn shook with th' convulsive sobs iv th' former Ministers. Gin'ral Merceer raised his damp face an' blew a kiss to a former Minister at wan iv th' windows an' rayshumed his tistimony.

"'It was about this time or some years later,' continues Gin'ral Merceer, 'that I received iv'dince iv th' Cap's guilt. I made it mesilf. It was a letther written be me frin' th' Cap. to a German grocer askin' f'r a pound ivsausage an' twinty r-rounds iv putzels.' (Turmoil in th' coort) 'It was impossible, mon colonel, that this here letther cud have been written be Esterhazy. In th' first place he was in Paris at th' time ; in th' sicond place he was in London. Th' letther was not in his handwritin' but in th' handwritin' iv Col. Pat th' Clam. Tain again I wrote th' letther mesilf. Thin who cud 've written it ? It must 've been Cap. Dhreyfuss. (Cheers fr'm th' coort.) 'I give me reasons as they occurred to me : First, th' Armeenyan athrocities; sicond, th' ris'gnation iv Gin'ral Alger ; third, th' marredge iv Prince Lobengula ; fourth, th' scarcity iv sarvint girls in th' sooburban towns ; fifth, th' price iv gas.' (Cries iv 'Abase th' price iv gas !') 'I thank th' aujence. I will rayshume where I left off. I was speakin' iv Gin'ral Guns. I met him on th' sthreet. Th' moon was clear in th' sky. I says, "Guns," I says, "live us go down to Hogan's an' I'll buy ye a tub iv absceenthe." As we sthrolled through th' bullyvard I saw a man that looked like a German dhrivin' a cab. I was overcome with terror. I r-ran madly home, followed be Guns. It was a week before I cud hold a glass iv absceenthe without spillin' th' liquor. Shortly afther this, or it may've been tin years before, or it may niver have occurred—(The Coort : 'Spoken like a Frinchman an' a sojer ')—in th' middle iv July a man tol' me that th' divine Sara—(wild an' continyous applause. Cries iv 'Sara foriver !' 'Sara aboo !')—was about to projooce th' immortal play iv Omelet—(cheers)—be th' wretched Shakespere. (Hisses.) Cud annything be clearer I I will detain th' Coort not longer thin a day while e give me opinyon onthis marvellous performance."—The *Westminster Gazette.*

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN INDIAN OFFICER.

At Marlborough Street, on Sept. 26, Edmund Johnstone Drummond, thirty-four, described as a half-pay officer of the Indian Army, was charged on remand before Mr. Denman with obtaining 5*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* by false pretences from Messrs. Macdougall and Co. (Limited), tailors, of Sackville Street, Piccadilly ; 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* from A. J. White, hatter, of Jermyn Street, W. ; and 18*s.* 6*d.* from Albert Perry, trunk maker, of Duke Street, W. It will be remembered that the defendant purchased articles from the tradesmen mentioned and gave cheques representing larger sums than the value of the purchaes. The amounts in question were handed to him in change, but when his cheques were paid into the bank they were dishonoured, being stated that his account was closed. The Captain, in defence, said that if the cheques had been paid in at once they would have been honoured as there was about 40*l.* standing to his credit. His financial affairs became embarrassed owing to the fact that he thought his pay was due several days before it actually was. Moreover, he ate a penny sausage-roll at Brighton which made him ill. He had, in consequence, to go into a nursing home. It cost 10*l.* to get the sausage-roll out of his stomach. He ought now to be with Sir George White on his way to South Africa on board the steamship *Tantallon Castle*. Mr. Eugene Durand, manager to Messrs. William Watson and Co., bankers, of Waterloo Place, now deposed that the defendant's account with them was closed on Sept. 8, on which day a balance of 12*s.* 8*d.* stood to his credit. Up to that date his cheques had been met in the usual way. Mr. Denman committed the accused for trial at the next sessions, bail being allowed in the sum of 200*l.*

THE UNITED STATES.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived at New York at five minutes to 6 on Tuesday morning. Her early arrival caused much surprise. The lightships outside saluted as she passed. Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook also saluted, this being the first time a naval officer is known to have been saluted from that point. A constant stream of craft of all kinds passed the wardship and saluted, while the passengers cheered, and cannon were heard in every direction. The Aurania, outward-bound, also saluted and was promptly answered by the Olympia's band playing "God Save the Queen." The passengers on the Saale, outward-bound, crowded to the rails, and Admiral Dewey lifted his hat while the Saale's band played "The State Spengled Banner," and the Olympia dipped her colours. Sir Thomas Lipton visited the warship and was pleasantly received by Admiral Dewey, who met him on the gangway, while the Olympia's crew cheered him. Afterwards Admiral Sampson visited Admiral Dewey, who said, "I am awfully glad to be among my own people again." To a reporter he said he knew he was "a little ahead of the schedule," but as the weather looked a trifle squally he thought it better to lie inside Sandy Hook than outside. Mr. Long telegraphed as follows :—The Department is happy to learn your safe arrival, and extends to you and to your officers and crew the most cordial welcome."

The Olympia, it is now learnt, struck a bank in the Suez Canal, and twisted two blades of her starboard propeller, which was not used afterwards. She anchored in the lower bay, where she had constantly to dip her ensign in response to salutes. At Philadelphia the big bell in Independence Hall was rung 17 times—an Admiral's salute—when the news of admiral Dewey's arrival was received, and similar demonstrations are reported from other towns.

A representative of the *Evening Post* had an interview with Admiral Dewey, who said :—

"Luna was the best men the Filipinos had, but these fellows were all a queer lot. They were simply servants and stablemen. Aguinaldo was a junior clerk in the navy yard. He is a pretty smart fellow, but he has not the brains. There are people behind him. Some of them are lawyers who are able fellows and who make a tool of Aguinaldo. I thought this affair with the Filipinos would have been over long ago, as it should have been. I can't imagine how they have stood out till now. Of course, there was the rainy season, and I suppose little was done then. One great trouble has been that General Otis tried to do too much, and I told him so. He wants to be General, Governor, Judge, and every thing else, and to have and hold all the irons. No man can do this. This is the great trouble. The fight should be easily ended. The people are distrustful owing to their treatment by the Spaniards ; where they have seen that we mean what we say there is no trouble. I don't think they are fit for government just now, but they are more fitted for it than the Cubans."

Asked about his probable candidature for the Presidency, Admiral Dewey laughed, and said :—"Why, they don't know me." He added that he was not a politician, but was satisfied to live and die as a simple sailor. He did not want to be mixed up with affairs of government. During his voyage, he continued, he had had a particularly good time, especially when called to places in the hands of the English. He had also been very kindly treated by the French.

The subscription which is being raised to purchase a residence for Admiral Dewey in Washington already exceeds dols. 42,900.

THE PHILLIPINES.

Two Englishmen who have been held prisoners by the Filipinos entered the American lines on Monday, and communicated information as to the American prisoners, the released of whom has been decreed by the native Congress. They state that the insurgent army is enthusiastic, but its organization is poor and its discipline slack.—The Filipinos have destroyed an American gunboat on the Orani river, and its crew of ten officers and men are missing.

General Otis has telegraphed to Washington an account of an action in which a detachment of the Tennessee Regiment and a body of regulars under Colonel Snyder last Friday and Saturday drove the insurgents out of some strong positions five miles west of Cebu.

EARTHQUAKES IN ALASKA.

Advices have been received from Yakutat Bay, dated the 18th inst., regarding recent earthquakes on the coast of Alaska. The first shock occurred on the 3rd inst., and was not of an alarming nature but 52 shocks followed in the next five hours, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the disturbance had become so severe that people were hurled violently across rooms, or, if outside, were thrown to the ground. Houses rocked violently and the people fled in panic to the hills, being again and again thrown to the ground as they ran. After reaching the hills they saw a wave, apparently 30ft. high, approaching Yakutat. Before it reached the shore, however, the bottom of the harbour opened, and the wave spent its force in the chasm. The tide would rise 10ft. in a few minutes, and then recede in an equally short space of time. Nearly the whole population at the time the despatch was sent off were camping on the hills, fearing another wave. Frequent shocks of earthquake occurred between the 10th and the 17th instant.

CHARGES AGAINST AN INDIAN.

At Marylebone, on Sept. 27, Satis Biswas, twenty-four, a Bengali, of Mornington Road, Regent's Park, was charged on a warrant, before Mr. Curtis Bennett, with having obtained credit to the amount of 29*l.* odd from Hannah List, of 61 Gloucester Road, under false pretences. Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, prosecuted, and stated that he was informed by the police that there other cases of a similar kind against the prisoner. The prisoner had represented himself as a student, and the son of a sub-judge (there was no such official), giving different names. The prosecutrix stated that the prisoner and a friend called at her house on June 13 and engaged a bedroom and a setting-room at a rental of 25s. a week, and 25s. a week for board. He said that he was a medical student at University College Hospital, and received his money monthly, and therefore could only pay her once a month. Believing his representations, she accepted him as a lodger. On July 11 she sent him an account of 11*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* He enclosed that bill in a letter he sent to a friend at Carlisle, and told her that the money would be soon forthcoming. She did not receive it. On Aug. 19, she told him that she could not go on any longer, as she had spent all her quarter's rent on supplying him and his friends with things. He then went out saying that he would go and see Mr. Yaya, a friend of his, and obtain some money, and would call again on the Sunday or Monday and pay her, but he never came. Detective-Sergeant Seymour, S Division, said that he arrested the prisoner at 45 Mornington Road. He was then wearing the clothes, even the socks, of another person at that house. On the prisoner were found pawn-tickets of recent date. In answer to the charge, he said that he could prove that there had not been any false pretence. Mr. Curtis Bennett ordered a remand.

SERIOUS LANDSLIP ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

By far the largest landslip which has ever occurred on the Midland Railway has just taken place in the Leire cutting on the Leicester and Rugby branch line. The cutting, is a long and deep one, the rail level being over 70ft. below the boundary fence, but the banks have given no trouble up to this time since the formation of the line 59 years ago. The south bank, which is the heavier, gave signs of shifting, and it was very closely watched till it suddenly developed into an enormous slide over 330ft. long, over 70ft. deep, and very wide. Thousands of tons of glacial clay, which his point rests on the top of a bed of tree sandover 10ft. deep, bulked inwards and, raising the rails, threatened to stop communication altogether. Several hundred men were called into requisition, and by working night and day a single line has been kept open, the other line being closed for traffic. Up to Monday afternoon over 11,500 tons of blue lias clay had been removed, and more than three times that quantity still remained to be dealt with. The officials showed the utmost energy in securing the safety of the traffic, and at night the banks are illuminated by lights and big fires, while trains pass the spot at only four miles per hour. The slip has been caused by the prolonged drought, which cracked the clay, and thus allowed the subsequent heavy rainfall to penetrate the sandbed underneath. The bank presents a very remarkable sight, it having been cleft sheer down from the highest point by the enormous pressure. It will take at least a fortnight, working night and day, to repair the damage ; but there has been very little delay to traffic notwithstanding the extent of the mishap.

The Austrian post office is to try a "telegram card on which a person writes a message and posts in the usual way, but the post office telegraphs the contents, which are delivered to the address by the postman. The plan is a combination of post and telegraph, and seems useful as having a cost and speed intermediate between the post and telegraph.

There is nothing like being accurate, even in your millions. From the report of an ice-cream prosecution case at Southwark we take this extract :—The sample was sent to Dr. Stevenson, the public analyst, and a certificate had been received, signed by that gentleman, stating the ice-cream contained 20,000,000 microbe organisms per cubic centimetre. It was not Dr. Stevenson, however, who made the analysis, but his assistant, and the magistrate refused to convict. Why ? Did Mr. Slade think the assistant might have been wrong in his count ?

BANQUET TO SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

The China Association gave a banquet on Sept. 28th at which Sir Claude M. MacDonald, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Pekin, was entertained. The gathering took place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, and Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., presided. He was supported by the guest of the evening and by his Excellency the Chinese Minister, K.C.V.O., Lord Loch, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. Fremantle, G.C.B., and others.

Sir Claude McDonald, replying to the toast of the evening, "Our Guest," proposed by the chair, was received with loud cheers, and said that after a careful consideration of the conduct of affairs during the last three or four years in China, he did not think that the pessimistic tone adopted by a good many critics was altogether justified by the facts and the results. Many important results had been attained by this country, which it behoved us now to do our utmost to make the best of. Among other matters, trading ports had been opened, inland waters had been made available for steam navigation, and important mining rights had been granted to English subjects. He was of opinion that these results could not be properly described as concessions as they were commonly called, and as the Chinese Government looked upon them. The result of them would be, he believed, the benefit of China and of civilisation generally. (Hear, hear.) Adverse criticisms had often been levelled at the Chinese Government, that they did not treat these concessions in a fair and liberal spirit ; that they took away with one hand what they gave with another, and whittled down the privileges which they had granted. His experience was that there was a certain amount of justification for this criticism, but there was also a good deal to be said on the other side, inasmuch as China had become alive in her own interests to helping those who had helped her. (Cheers.) The people of China, and some of the officials, in fact, seemed desirous of helping those who wished to develop the boundless resources of the country. Much had been said about the insecurity of life and property in China, a state of things which thwarted development and paralysed trade. Up to a certain point these criticisms were true, though experience seemed to show that the people, if treated with tact and kindness, were aminable to friendly influences. No doubt the history of China had been disgraced by scenes of lawlessness and cruelty against women and children and ministers of the Christian religion, but he was convinced that the Tsung-li-Yamen were agreed as to the great necessity of putting down these occurrences with a firm hand. He had been consulted by the authorities as to the best way of putting an end to this state of things, and had expressed the opinion that the hanging of an official was the best and only way. (Cheers and laughter.) He had always during his three years of office received the greatest consideration at the hands of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and he had endeavoured, not without success, to see justice done in cases of grievance which had been brought before him. He wished to emphasise very strongly the point taken by Lord Rosebery at Bishop's Auckland, that, in regard to British enterprise in China, it must be self-reliant. (Cheers.)

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

From all parts of the world representatives of Governments, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and kindred organisations, are now *en route* for Philadelphia to attend the International Commercial Congress to be opened there on Oct. 10. In scope and interest the Congress promises to be the most important assemblage of the kind ever held. The official description of its principal object is "the regulation of foreign commerce in such a way as to provide for its greatest development consistent with native interests." The list of the Governments which have accepted invitations to send delegates shows that British colonies will be well represented at the Congress. Most of the Australasian Governments are sending their Agents-General from London—namely, Sir Andrew Clark (Victoria), Dr. Cockburn (South Australia), Sir Horace Tozer (Queensland), and Mr. W. P. Reeves (New Zealand). New South Wales will be represented by Colonel Bell, of Sydney. Australasia is also sending delegates from twenty-one Chambers of Commerce.

There are no fewer than seventy subjects in the "preliminary" programme of the Congress. They include the following :—Foreign trade as a factor in the stability of national life ; necessity of a constant attention to foreign trade, and of adapting methods and goods to the requirements of the markets ; import duties and their effect on foreign trade ; reciprocity in its relation to fostering export trade ; higher commercial education and its relation to foreign trade ; an "open door" policy in China, and the need of vigorous action by the United States ; interest of England and the United States in preserving the autonomy of the American Republics ; Great Britain and the Transvaal ; international arbitration from a commercial standpoint ; Australian federation and its outcome ; increased American influence in Australia from a central American canal ; opportunities for American manufacturers in West Australia ; best methods of introducing goods into Australia ; commerce of New Zealand ; the growing commercial power of the United States ; and the commercial outlook for the coming century.

Odol

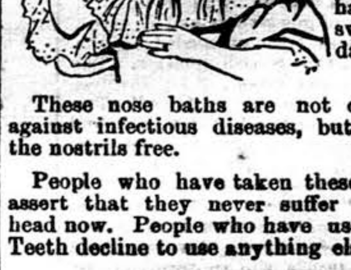
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

AND AN

EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows :—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nostrils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times

The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.



These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

For Sale by :—Treacher & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. ; Poona :—BEYNON & Co. ; Igatpura, Lonauli, and Bhusawal :—CO-OPERATIVE STORES ; and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 33 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees British-India.

CURRENCY COMMENTATORS.

THE "Economic Journal" for September contains a good deal of matter dealing with things Asiatic. We have, for instance, "a letter from Japan," on the "adoption of the gold standard" and banking legislation by J. Soyeda; a note on the sugar duties, and a commentary over the initials F. C. H. on the "Report of the India Currency Committee." I suppose most people in India are about sick of currency topics; though I fancy they will get still more indisposed before they bid them adieu; but at the same time some of F. C. H.'s comments are worth looking at if only to show how strangely people write on the subject. F. C. H. observes that "two sound reasons are given for the effective establishment of a gold standard. The first has often been adduced before but will bear repetition. India does most of its trade with gold countries, and the convenience of this being carried on upon a common standard is undeniably great." For "gold countries" why not read "Great Britain"? It is certainly only with Great Britain that an attempt is being made to harmonize the standard. Australia counts for little in our trade; and as for other "gold countries," as long as their gold monetary units differ in weight and value from the sovereign, the "Common Standard" argument does not mean so much after all. Then again, we are told "if, however, a stable exchange exists, there will be no impediment to assistance being given from the loan markets of Europe."

All I can say on this point is that India in the past has borrowed millions without a "stable exchange" as understood by recent legislation; and she could borrow millions again so long as the lenders are of the opinion that they will get a fair and safe return for their money. The question of exchange is not so much to do with borrowing. But borrowing is not a pleasing prospect for India. The writer says that Mr. Lindsay's plan would appear to many to have the character of a conjuring trick. I think I know what F. C. H. would imply, but I never knew that a "conjuring trick" had a "character." But assuming this is a fair definition of the effect of Mr. Lindsay's scheme on the intelligence of the Indian public the Government scheme cannot even lay claim to this recommendation. I don't think it deceives anybody. "The public like," we are told, "to handle their gold." No doubt. And the Indian Government is so anxious that the public *shall* handle their gold that it will take as many sovereigns from that public as the public like to give, though it refuses to lay itself under the obligation of parting with a single one. "The more gold India introduces into her currency the more there is to go back," says the writer, "and so hold up a drooping exchange. But where is the gold to go back to? Government? If the gold goes back to Government, and gets locked up in the Treasuries against contingencies, how can the general public be said to "handle it"—that is with any sense of satisfaction?

"It is not at all impossible," says the writer, "that gold may obtain considerable currency in the East." Personally, I think, that under the conditions now contemplated the currency of gold is highly improbable. Government, certainly, by recognizing no obligation to pay out gold will be doing everything to prevent gold becoming "current."

The following passage is delicious: It (gold) "would be convenient to a labourer carrying his earning's any distance and the upper classes, who always carry some cash with them in their waist cloth or turban, may easily prefer to keep some of this in gold. Again, the rich native banker, zemindar or prince, who *hoards upon a considerable scale* (the italics are mine) may find gold more suitable for his purpose." Yes, he may, but whoever heard of hoarding upon a considerable scale being regarded as a means for giving a coinage a "considerable currency." But almost in the very next passage the writer profoundly observes: "The opinion may be reiterated that the habit of hoarding does not account for so much of the loss suffered by the currency as has been commonly supposed. Indian hoards of silver are usually grossly exaggerated." Very good; but, if so, why should he assert that the rich native banker, zemindar or prince "*hoards upon a considerable scale.*"

Further on we are told that "business in India is largely now a commission business and does not, therefore, create or foster an able class of men. The *personnel* of the great firms changes very often owing to the departure of partners on leave." This statement is made as an objection to the establishment of an Indian bank with a central control. But the objections to such an institution are to be sought in more valid reasons than the foregoing.

The writer airly remarks: "The Government of India might be required to keep much higher cash balances, so that it has (*sic*) the command of about twelve crores of rupees instead of eight in the busy season;" but he does not say how these "higher cash balances" are to be made to fit in with the general demands of the country. The fact is that the Indian Government have somehow or other been deluded or deluded themselves into the belief that they can establish a gold standard without any convertibility of existing assets. There never was a greater error. They must pay for every grain of gold in the same way that a Bank which converts a rupee capital (calculated at the ratio of 10 to the sovereign) into a sterling capital, must write down its loss and have done with it.

X. in *Capital*.

CROPS IN NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE second forecast of the til crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh says:—Owing to excessive rainfall in the beginning of the season the prospects of the Til crop did not seem bright at the time the first forecast was issued about the middle of August last. The rainfall in that month and in September was, however, moderate and beneficial to the crop in Bundelkhand (except Jhansi) and the districts in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and in Oudh, where Til is chiefly sown alone; and prospects have improved materially. In the rest of the province, where it is not extensively sown, the crop has been further damaged by the continued want of rain and the outturn will be very meagre. Owing to the destruction of the crop by excessive rainfall at the beginning of the season the area under Til is estimated at 20 per cent. less than the normal. T king 100 to denote a normal crop the average condition of the crop in the first week of this month was as under:—Divisions. Meerut, Average condition 60; Division Agra and Rohilkhand Average condition 70; Division Allahabad and Fyzabad Average condition 90; Division Benares, Gorakhpur and Lucknow Average condition 75.

The Second forecast of the cotton crop is as follows:—It was reported in the first forecast issued about the middle of August last that excessive rain in the early part of the season had done very serious injury to the cotton crop. Later on the insufficiency of rain in the western districts, where cotton is extensively grown, has further damaged the crop. During August the falls of rain were very scanty in the Meerut and Agra division (save Farukhabad) in parts of Rohilkhand and in Jhansi. The showers which fell during the month of September were also quite insufficient for the requirements of the crop in most of the cotton growing districts. The continued want of rain and the dry westerly winds which prevailed proved disastrous to the crop; and, except where irrigation is practicable, the prospects are bad. The pods are beginning to form and where the crop has been irrigated their condition is good. Taking both the irrigated and unirrigated crops together the average condition of the present year's crop at the end of September was as under; 100 representing a normal crop. Division. Meerut and Agra, Average condition 60; Division, Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Gorakhpur, Average condition 70; Division, Benares, Average condition 65; Division, Oudh, Average condition 75.

ANTI-SEMITE RIOTS IN ALGIERS.

SERIOUS disturbances broke out in Algiers on 20th September when M. Max Regis entered the town from his residence, which he has named "Anti-Juive," his carriage being escorted by a large crowd of his supporters. The ex-mayor at first drove round the Breston-square, where a large concourse of people had assembled. He next endeavoured to proceed to the Military Club in order to organise a demonstration there, but his progress was barred by the police who were reinforced by a body of gendarmes and Zouaves. M. Regis and his supporters then proceeded to the Rue de la Lyre, which is in the Jewish quarter. The demonstrators, on reaching the street, fired revolver shots and raised cries of "Death to the Jews." The fire was returned from some of the Jewish shops, and three policemen were wounded, including an inspector.

M. Max Regis, after delivering a violent harangue in front of a cafe in the street started on his return to the villa "Anti-Juive," followed by his partisans, and as the demonstrators were passing through the Rue d'Isly, a fresh disturbance arose. Revolver shots were again fired, and the troops who appeared on the scene made use of their arms in order to disperse the rioters, who then retired in the direction of the villa It is stated that M. Regis succeeded in making his way back to his residence where he barricaded himself He was dressed in a cycling costume, and wore a cap such as used by motor-car drivers. In the meantime the disturbances in the street continued, the gendarmes repeatedly charging the demonstrators. Several more persons were injured including one who received a cut on the head from a knife and another who was shot in the leg with a revolver.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Laboree	29·930	Calm	2	95·6	58·2	47	...	5·49	−11·55
Sirsa	29·933	SE	1	97·3	60·1	35	...	2·21	−10·26
Delhi	29·919	N	1	94·7	65·6	56	...	11·16	−15·07
Agra	29·858	NE	3	100·9	69·9	40	...	21·73	−5·22
Cawnpore	29·865	Calm	0	97·4	61·0	62	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·884	ESE	2	97·1	64·9	56	...	28·82	+2·58
Jhansi	29·916	W	2	101·3	73·1	43	...	28·48	−8·35
Jacobabad	29·761	Calm	2	104·4	62·1	20	...	0·10	−2·73
Karachi	29·900	WNW	6	96·4	70·2	69	...	0·09	−5·32
Jeypore	29·926	WNW	2	99·2	68·4	29	...	10·96	−15·58
Ajmere	29·934	Calm	2	97·9	65·	31	...	8·54	−11·01
Deesa	29·891	E	11	103·6	71·5	18	...	1·25	−24·40
Ahmedabad	29·878	W	1	107·2	78·1	34	...	8·01	...
Bhuj	29·968	WNE	6	103·3	74·4	72	...	5·05	−8·54
Jamnagar	29·900	WSW	11	103·1	71··	43	...	5·57	...
Rajkot	29·900	NNW	6	105·4	67·2	35	...	7·35	−20·30
Bhowna gar Para	29·869	NW	5	103·6	73·3	22	...	5·68	..
Veraval	29·855	N	6	87·1	76·8	32	...	4·91	...
Neemuch	29·896	NE	6	100·0	67·0	19	...	10·96	−19·53
Indore	29·907	Calm	2	97·1	67·1	62	0·05	15·13	−17·43
Saugor	29·919	SSE	7	95·3	73·1	52	...	22·52	−22·79
Jubulpore	29·910	SSE	2	94·5	61·8	51	...	33·88	−21·95
Hoshangabad	29·938	NE	1	96·8	70·2	50	...	21·97	−31·21
Khandwa	29·939	S	4	103·2	72·6	38	...	8·07	−22·57
Raipur	29·887	NE	5	94·4	71·6	70	...	23·61	−23·93
Nagpur	29·893	ENE	6	99·2	73·1	52	...	12·41	−32·59
Amraoti	29·881	NNE	8	99·4	72·8	52	0·03	12·40	−26·28
Akola	29·896	E	6	101·8	71·7	46	...	10·57	−22·32
Surat	29·954	SE	3	114·2	76·0	51	...	12·17	−27·00
Malegaon	29·879	WNW	5	103·9	73·1	47	0·01	7·14	−15·01
Bombay	29·891	E	7	88·9	79·2	81	...	34·25	−36·90
Poona	29·931	WNW	8	98·5	70·9	88	0·02	10·13	−12·24
Ahmednagar	29·903	Calm	6	95·9	76·4	52	...	9·29	..
Aurangabad	?	ENE	14	95·9	71·2	55	0·11	10·71	...
Sholapur	29·89	W	9	97·7	71·0	40	...	11·30	−15·44
Ratnagiri	29·883	NE	5	88·4	77·8	81	0·10	58·11	−49·02
Belgaum	29·862	WNW	11	88·3	68·8	79	...	24·90	−15·20
Goa	29·875	NNW	6	86·0	77·4	93	0·01	48·60	...
Karwar	29·913	WSW	2	90·2	76·5	81	...	60·31	−58·91
Mangalore	29·890	Calm	1	85·8	77·4	84	...	70·13	−35·77
Calicut	29·884	E	4	87·2	75·5	88	...	64·11	−21·15
Cochin	29·882	N	M	89·5	76·0	82	...	47·61	−30·66
Bangalore	29·890	WSW	4	81·7	66·8	91	...	15·90	−7·19
Secunderabad	29·818	E	6	94·6	68·	59	...	14·64	−12·76
Masulipatam	29·808	WSW	7	89·0	74·0	89	0·19	18·62	−9·35
Bellary	29·859	NW	4	99·7	71·7	53	...	11·41	−1·51
Cuddapah	29·823	NNE	L	92·0	74·7	75	...	9·11	−13·14
Madras	29·841	SSW	5	87·0	75·0	85	...	15·28	−3·44
Coimbatore	29·874	WSW	1	86·9	72·1	80	...	10·75	+3·84
Trichinopoly	29·856	WSW	5	92·5	76·4	78	0·07	6·37	−7·58
Negapatam	29·867	Calm	7	90·5	77·9	81	...	8·10	−5·71
Colombo	29·904	SSE	7	87·5	76·0	95	0·21	18·13	−8·21
Aden	30·019	E	18	85·1	75·9	54	...	0·02	−0·41

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The changes in pressure have been small. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 58° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are generally small and unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

The rainfall has been light, local and scattered in character, Colombo reporting 0·21 cents, Masulipatam 0·19, Aurangabad 0·11, Ratnagiri 0·10, Trichinopoly 0·07, Indore 0·05, Amraoti 0·03, Poona 0·02, and Malegaon and Goa each 0·01.

The weather is in a slightly unsettled condition in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast, where a few light local scattered showers are likely.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

Saturday: Pressure has given way briskly to rapidly on the Circars coast and the neighbouring portion of the Bay, and the depression of probably moderate intensity has formed off that coast. The storm is probably central about 150 miles to south-east of Vizagapatam. Strong cyclonic winds are blowing on the north Madras coast and heavy rain has fallen in the Circars and Ganjam, and light rain in Orissa. Vizagapatam has received 7½ inches, Gopalpore 4 inches, Coconada 2 inches, and False Point, 1 inch. Pressure has been steady or has fallen slightly in other parts of the country and continues in moderate to considerable excess in north-east India and Burma. It is in general slight excess in the peninsula except on the depression area. Showers have fallen in west-coast districts and Madras, but rainfall in south of Peninsula has diminished owing to storm in Bay; Madura is the only station that has received over one inch. Both day and night temperatures continue abnormally high in Behar and the adjacent districts. Temperature is considerably below the normal in area of heavy rainfall in Circars, the storm will probably cross the coast near Vizagapatam during the day, it is at present travelling in a west north-westerly direction, but may recurve to north on crossing the coast, it will probably give moderate to heavy rain next 36 hours to Orissa, east of Central Provinces, and the Jeypore hill tracts of the east-coasts, but distribution of rainfall next 48 hours will depend upon whether storm recedes or advances along present tract into Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	...inches 29·811
Temperature of the Air	...degrees 81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	... 80·2
Dew Point	... 78·8
Relative humidity of Air	... 0·821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	... 4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	...degrees 85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	... 81·1
General Directions of wind	WSW, SSW, S, W, WNW, NW, SSE, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	...miles 159
Fall of Rain	... 0·03
Total fall during the month	... 0·09
Total fall during the year	... 35·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 14th Oct	... 0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 14.

10 p.m. ... 83·3

FRIDAY.—OCTOBER 15.

6 a.m. ... 80·6
10 a.m. ... 84·6
2 p.m. ... 86·5
4 p.m. ... 86·4

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are Inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

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CONDY'S FLUID
TO YOUR BATH.
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Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee and other drinks do; and its delicious flavour in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DARRHŒA, DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

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CHERRY WHISKY.
IMPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
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SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life ... £ 9,695,359
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TOTAL CLAIMS Paid ... „ 36,076,476

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1892.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT, TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 69 and 69 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India

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CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

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No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

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Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

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Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL:—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

STILL INCREASING.

Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

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Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.
J. Liebig
AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

S., & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

HARRIS'S BRITISH *Polishing Paste*

WATERPROOF.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Coughs, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

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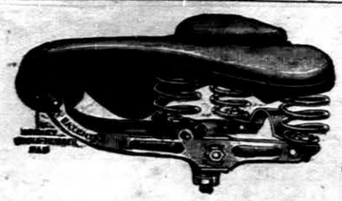

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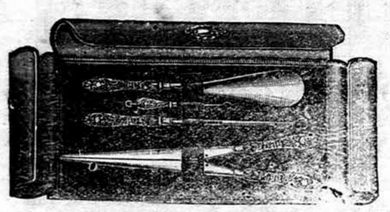

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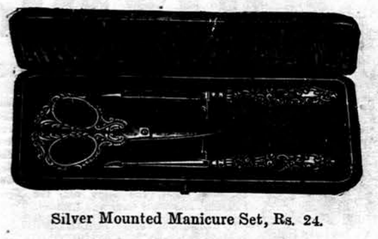

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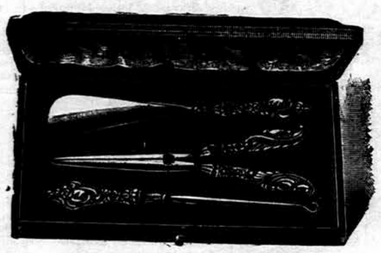

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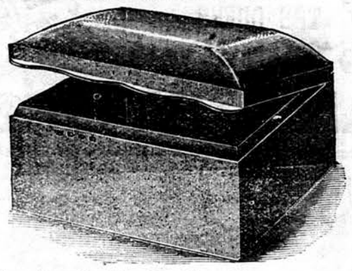

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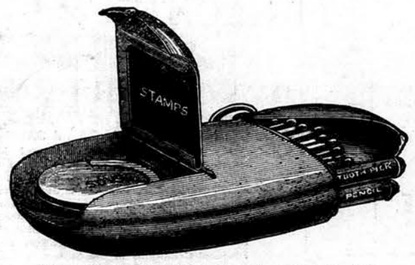

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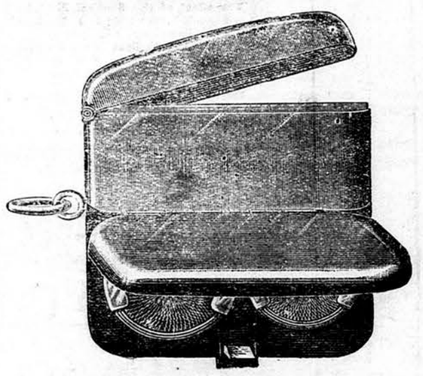

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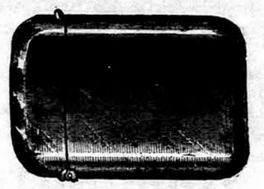

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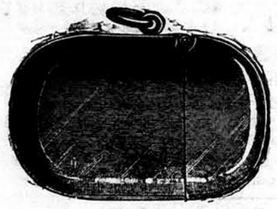

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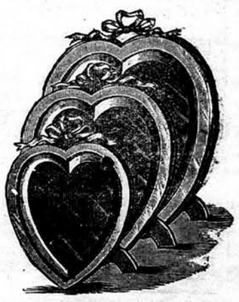

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.